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14 December 1982

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'UNHCR' OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON REFUGEE PROBLEM

AB280936 Paris AFP in English 0851 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Article by Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Yaounde, 28 Nov (AFP)--Out of the world's 10 million refugees or "displaced persons" more than half live in Africa, where one refugee in every two is under 15 years old, according to a high official of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

Maxime Leopold Zollner, director of the UNHCR's assistance programmes, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that to avoid these people become "refugees for life" they should, if possible, be settled in the country where they have fled or in third countries if they cannot be returned to their original homes.

The Horn of Africa is still the area of most concern for the UNHCR, with more than 1.2 million refugees from Ethiopia registered as living in either Somalia (700,000), Sudan (500,000) or Djibouti (40,000).

However, these figures refer only to those who have been recorded by international bodies and who live in camps where they are provided with aid, as in Somalia, or in "rural cities" specially established for them, as in Sudan, Mr Zollner stressed.

Other states which have a high proportion of refugees are Zaire (60,000 Ugandans and 30,000 Angolans), Angola (70,000 Namibians, 15,000 Zaireans and 5,000 South Africans) and Rwanda (30,000 Ugandans). Others are Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zambia.

Mr Zollner noted that thousands of Ugandans and Rwandans, anxious to escape harrassment in Uganda, had been unable to get into Rwanda for several weeks, because of the decision by Rwandan authorities--already struggling with a serious overpopulation problem--to close the borders.

"They are now living in the frontier zone between the two states, where the UNHCR has established an assistance programme," Mr Zollner said.

However, he added, such outright refusal to take refugees was rarer in Africa than elsewhere, "notably because of the continent's traditions of hospitality."

"African countries still provide more facilities and show more goodwill in accepting the settlement of refugees or the displaced," he said.

Mr Zollner singled out Tanzania as the first country to accept refugees "massively and openly" in this way. Last year, he noted, Dar es Salaam had given Tanzanian nationality to 30,000 people from Rwanda, after earlier granting land to 10,000 of them.

Such action is welcomed by the UNHCR, which provides the wherewithal to settle the refugees on land given by the host country. Help is mainly in the form of self-sufficiency programmes in agricultural communities, as most refugees in developing countries are from rural backgrounds.

Mr Zollner, who was taking part in an international conference on [words indistinct] on the position stressed the anguish and suspicion felt by the 2.5 million young refugees of the continent.

"Uprooted children are not often able to understand the change in their life. They feel isolated and are sometimes incapable of communicating in the right way," he said.

"Refugee children have often been witness to persecution, torture and death," Mr Zollner said. "Their families have often been split up or they themselves have been cut off from their relatives. Worst of all they must sometimes face rejection on their arrival in a country of refuge."

Even if asylum is granted, in many cases the constant fear remains that they will have to move on again, he added. "Such situations engender a feeling of insecurity and instability among children," he said, "with possible terrible effects on their growth, both physical and mental."

Mr Zollner concluded in stressing that international efforts for refugee children should concentrate on food aid--"because one child in four cannot eat his fill in Africa"--and on education--"because time lost in this crucial period of life cannot be made up later."

CSO: 3400/280

WEST AFRICANS RECOGNIZE SWAHILI LANGUAGE'S POTENTIAL

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 17 Nov 82 p 6

[Text]

Despite the growing global primacy of English, the debate on the need for a common language for Africa continues.

Such a development, it is argued, would have a unifying effect by overcoming the barriers created by the colonial era which divided much of the continent into English, French and Portuguese — speaking regions.

In the debate on a possible African *lingua franca*, Swahili has undoubtedly emerged as the strongest candidate. Its claims have been reinforced by external factors such as its inclusion two years ago by the United Nation's Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization among its official languages.

Also, more than 20 countries now broadcast to Africa in Swahili, and it has been accorded a place in the curricula of academic institutions throughout the world.

Although, as yet, enjoys the status of a national language only in Kenya and Tanzania, Swahili is much more widely used. More than 100 million — one sub-Saharan African in four — speak it, ranging from Ugandans to Angolans, and Zaireans to Mozambicans.

As with English, its vigor and popularity, have been ascribed to its readiness to borrow from other languages to build on its Bantu foundations. About 30 per cent of the vocabulary of today's Swahili is derived from Arabic, but the influence of the Egyptian dialect is evident as well as that of the classical Arabic of Zanzibar's Arabs.

English has made a greater impact than either Portuguese or German, and is likely to play an even bigger role as the Swahili vocabulary is expanded to cover scientific terms.

The parallels seen in the development of English and Swahili augur well for the latter's future. English, which is now known by at least one in six of the world's 4,500 million people, owes almost half its vocabulary to Latin and French, and it has continued to borrow unhesitatingly from other languages much further afield.

In the process it has become unsurpassed in its range and variety, and as a

result more and more of its 750,000 words have been borrowed by other languages.

The presence of West African delegates at an international conference on Swahili, staged recently in Nairobi, reflected the fact that influential opinion in that region is increasingly recognizing the language's potential in a pan-African context.

Agreement was reached on ways to achieve a collective and coordinated effort aimed at the further development of Swahili. **LION Features**

CSO: 3400/366

CAMEROON

SITUATION FOR NEW GOVERNMENT ANALYZED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 23, 17 Nov 82 pp 1-3

[Article: "Cameroun: Trouble Below Deck"]

[Text]

A latent political and social crisis forced the abdication of President **Ahmadou Ahidjo**. Officially, the explanation was the rapid deterioration of his health. If Ahidjo was known to be afflicted with a number of illnesses, they alone cannot justify his decision. We understand that his son, **Mohammadou Ahidjo**, was in Paris in September and made no secret that his father was on the verge of retiring. The final decision was taken in early November at the presidential hideaway near the town of Grasse in southern France. Before returning to the Cameroun, Ahidjo went to Paris where he confirmed the rumours with senior French officials.

Westerners familiar with Camerounian affairs were astonished by his retirement. Most Camerounians expected that he would go only towards the end of his fifth presidential term of office, perhaps late 1983 or early 1984. However, jostling among the regime's ambitious young technocrats, and regional tensions, had already reached a potentially dangerous pitch. By retiring, Ahidjo has at least temporarily defused circumstances which threatened to destabilise his government. Now, as the grand old man of Camerounian politics, ensconced in his northern fief of Garoua, Ahidjo can ensure that his political heritage is respected. If his successor, 46 year-old **Paul Biya**, seeks to strike an independent course, political and ethnic pressures could well be complicated by Ahidjo's presence.

Biya, from the Boulou sub-group of the Beti tribe, itself an offshoot of the Fang people now in power in neighbouring Equatorial Guinea and the chief opposition force in Gabon, hails from the centre-southern part of the country. Named prime minister in 1975, it was only the 1979 constitutional amendment which made him the

official dauphin. He is one of the few Camerounians who has not used political power to make money. Politically he remains something of a mystery in both African and international diplomacy.

It is no surprise that the successor to 22 years of northern muslim predominance is a christian from the centre-south region. A general consensus had emerged in recent years among the senior southern political, military and economic élite that the continuation of northern rule could lead to a civil war. At the town of Bafoussam in 1980 the congress of the ruling *Union Nationale Camerounaise* (UNC) saw efforts made to ease out Ahidjo in favour of someone from the centre-south. Ahidjo resisted and a compromise was worked out: he could remain president for one more five year term if Biya was officially named as the designated successor.

Pressure also came from the higher echelons of the armed forces, which were upset by Ahidjo's fumbling of the 1981 maritime border crisis with Nigeria and his weak reaction to the expulsion of 10,000 Camerounian workers from Gabon. Long undermanned and poorly armed, the army was able to have government credits for its modernisation significantly upgraded in the 1982 and 1983 budgets. And the southern business élite was upset by the extensive credit facilities given fledgling northern businessmen by the government. It led to considerable peculation, real estate and land speculation and a weakening of the banking system because northerners often forgot to repay their loans.

Ahidjo's decision to retire is thus timely. He will be able to pull strings from back-stage, so that Biya in the short-term, will be a prisoner of the "système Ahidjo". His first cabinet reshuffle, principally technical in nature, was certainly cautious. The nomination of 35-year-old Bello Bouba Maigari, a Fulani from Ahidjo's town of Garoua, as prime minister, was presumably designed to maintain regional balance by having a northerner as number two. The replacement in the pivotal post of secretary-general of the president's office of the southerner Samuel Eboua by Sadou Daouda from the north, was in the same vein. Other northerners occupy crucial cabinet posts: Maikono Abdoulaye, minister of the armed forces, Youssoufa Daouda, minister of the civil service, and Amadou Mustapha, minister of housing and urbanism. In the security forces, the north can count on the support of Issa Bakary, head of the *Gendarmerie Nationale*, Lt. Col. Ibrahim Sale, commander of the *Garde Républicaine* and the palace guard, Ousmanou Daouda, head of the president's military cabinet and Col. Oumaroudjam Yaya, deputy head of the feared secret service, *le Centre National de Documentation* (CND) – still familiarly called by its pre-1975 name of Dirdoc.

Biya will require considerable political acumen to reinforce his position before the presidential elections scheduled for 1985 without touching off a major ethnic and/or institutional crisis. The unwritten rules of government in the country, based on a regional, religious and linguistic division of powers, reduce his room for manoeuvre to a minimum. He will have to count on a solid front of solidarity from all southern tribes, including the Bamiléké, support from the English-speakers in western Cameroun and the wooing of certain northern tribes marginalised by the unquestionable predominance of the Fulani.

The division of power

According to our score card, the delicate regional equilibrium in the principal organs of power is as follows:

- The north has 29% of the 8.5m Camerounian population but only 22.5% of the cabinet posts; the centre-south has 19.5% and 26%; the west 13.5% and 16%; the north-west 13% and 13%; the littoral 12% and 6.5% (this discrepancy is due to the political side-lining of the Bamiléké, the prime movers in the 1960s rebellion by the Union des Populations Camerounaises (UPC)); the south-west 8% and 9.5% and the east 5% and 6.5%.
- Of the 42 elected members of the UNC central committee (another 7 are appointed) 10 are from the north, 9 from the south-west, 2 from the east, 4 from the littoral, 4 from the south-west, 8 from the west and 5 from the north-west.
- Geo-political equations in the UNC 12-member political bureau have Victor Aylissi Mvodo and Paul Biya representing the centre-south, Emmanuel Egbe Tabi the south-west, Solomon Tanding Mouna and Nsakwa Ngi the north-west, Sabal Lecco the east, Moussa Yaya, Bello Bouba Maigari and Sadou Daoudou the north, Maurice Bwele the littoral and Nji Nchouwat and Samuel Kame the west.

Control over the armed forces and the security apparatus is essential for Biya's consolidation. Several of the potentates closely associated with the *ancien régime* will have to be edged out. For example, Samuel Kame, permanent secretary of defence since independence, is one of the pillars of Ahidjo's influence. He has the reputation for being a hardline ideologue and fairly ruthless in countering the opposition. Another baron closely associated with the former head of state is Jean Fochive, head of the CND. The commander of the presidential guard, Lt. Col. Ibrahim Sale, a northerner, is in a similar position. Biya's allies in this sphere are Paul Ngbwa, director of the *Sûrét   Nationale*, and Mbarga Nguele, head of the *Renseignements G  n  raux*.

The armed forces are headed by Gen. Semengue, the country's only general. To prevent possible coordination between ranking officers, there is no central command structure, and officers commanding regional garrisons are continually shuffled to prevent them from building up a potential power-base. The best known of the army's 10 colonels are Abba-Kaka Bourkou, Nganso Sandji, Ondoa Essomba, Ousmanou Daouda and Epanya Tiki,

currently military attaché in Bonn. In the *Gendarmerie Nationale* five officers have the rank of colonel, including Victor Kalla, its commander, and Oumanroudjou Yala. The air force is led by Commander Yakana Guebama and the fledgling naval forces by commander Ngouah Ngally. The army has 12 lieutenant-colonels and the *Gendarmerie Nationale* four. Biya's tactic will probably be to seek to promote younger officers, obliging those senior officers with the most troubled backgrounds to retire. Many have amassed fortunes over the past few years, not least because the regime encouraged them to do business. A disturbing note is the likelihood that northern officers have stocked arms in the Biqueterie quarter in Yaoundé, inhabited by northerners, in case tribal trouble breaks out. Moreover, most of the armed forces' heavy weapons and ammunition is stocked in the northern part of the country at Ngaoundéré.

In the political arena, Biya will probably want to isolate gradually the Ahidjo faithfuls in the upper echelon. In this category would be the president of the national assembly, Solomon Tanding Mouna, who represents english-speaking western Cameroun and was central to Ahidjo's success in creating a unitary state in 1972. Biya could utilise the clan around former vice-president John Ngu Foncha to get additional leverage in the anglophone areas. The national assembly vice-president, Moussa Yaya, whose sobriquet in Yaoundé is "Monsieur Fidelité", is another candidate for retirement by the next legislative elections. So too is Sabal Lecco, president of the economic and social commission. The shift of Samuel Eboua, Ahidjo's *éminence grise* for economic affairs, from the post of secretary-general of the president's office to the ministry of agriculture, will make it easier for Biya to introduce new blood to the economics side of government.

Philemon Beb A Don, a behind-the-scenes presidential adviser from the Bafia tribe, located in the centre-south region, could be an invaluable aid for Biya in mastering the reigns of power. Since all key decisions are taken at the presidential palace, shadow figures tend to be the real power brokers. Former OAU secretary-general William Eteki Mboumbua will also have an important say in the running of daily affairs as presidential adviser.

Biya's options

On the institutional level, Biya has three principal options for reinforcing his power before the 1985 elections:-

1) He could amend the constitution to recreate the vice-president's post abolished 10 years ago. With the vice-president as his designated successor, Biya would have the possibility to hand-pick a northerner. The Fulani behind Ahidjo would then be unable to criticise Biya for dismissing premier Bello Bouba Maigari in favour of a southerner.

2) He could dissolve the national assembly and call new elections. In this way, he could sideline many of the old generation politicians and bosses, both from the north and the south.

and ease in the young technocratic lions who are now chaffing for more power and influence. The newly elected MPs would in this case be much beholden to him and would be able to mobilise their constituencies for future political infighting.

3) He could call an extraordinary congress of the UNC in order to create a grass roots movement to clean out and rejuvenate the party structure. Like President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, Biya would be able in a single swoop to force dozens of entrenched conservative barons into retirement. This option has the advantage of mobilising popular opinion in favour of change. A major difficulty, however, is that the former president still is the titular head of the UNC.

Opposition forces both at home and abroad will be carefully scrutinising the new regime for a sign of liberalisation, in particular the liberation of political prisoners and the bringing to an end of the house arrest of such former prominent figures as Victor Kamga. We understand that the UPC has adopted a wait and see attitude to Biya, although its official publication, *La Voix du Kamerun*, severely lambasted him in the past. The UPC has set out a series of conditions for judging the new regime's evolution. They include the liberation of political prisoners, the respect of human rights and an overture towards a multi-party system. (The UPC¹ held its third congress, the first since 1952, earlier this year. Reelected as secretary-general was Woungly Massaga. Also reelected was Daniel Ngo, secretary for political affairs, and assistant secretary-generals Elie Afo Akom and Albert Kondi, respectively in charge of finance and propaganda).

On the regional level, the coming to power of Biya is likely to have the greatest consequences for Gabon. Relations between Biya and President Omar Bongo are not good. A diplomatic incident occurred at last year's Central African Customs Union (UDEAC) conference in Libreville when Bongo refused to grant an audience to him. As noted above, Biya belongs to the Fang tribe, the principal opposition force in Gabon. This could further encourage members of the banned *Mouvement pour le Redressement National* to intensify their actions against Bongo. The consolidation of Hissein Habré in Chad is a positive element for the new president, for it restricts the possibility of the Chadian civil war spilling over into northern Cameroun. Biya will certainly seek to smooth out relations with Nigeria over the continental plateau dispute in the Rio del Rey region (Vol 22 No 23). Another of his concerns will be to prevent the spread into the Cameroun of the sort of muslim fundamentalism that has caused such trouble in Nigeria.

On the international front, Biya will obviously look to Paris for support during the first crucial year or so of his office. The French administration intends to give him every encouragement •

Footnote

1. The eight other members of the 12-man UPC political secretariat are apparently Pius Atemengue, Bako Haman, Alexandre Kamguen, Edouard Manga, Elenga Mbuyinga, Michel Ndooh, Aurelien Yakan and Marie Zingha.

PREDICTIONS OFFERED FOR SITUATION UNDER BIYA

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3407, 22 Nov 82 pp 3009, 3011

[Article by S.K. Sam: "Cameroon After Ahidjo"]

[Text]

OF PARTICULAR significance in the Cameroonian presidential succession story is the appointment, by the new President, of one of the former President's closest aides and a fellow Northern Moslem, Mr. Bouba Bello Maigari, as Prime Minister. His appointment is viewed with special attention because it represents real prospects for another Moslem President who would, perhaps even more than President Biya, continue to rule Cameroon in the style and substance of former President Ahidjo. It is expected that unlike his predecessor and current President, Mr. Biya, who was largely a ceremonial Prime Minister, Mr. Bouba Bello Maigari, will be a substantive Prime Minister with real and wide powers. Like his mentor, Mr. Ahidjo, the new Prime Minister has risen rapidly in Cameroon politics and is seen by many as the real star on the post-Ahidjo scene.

It seems clear, from President Biya's first ministerial appointments, that the regional and cultural power balance inherited from former President Ahidjo is not only being maintained but in fact appears to be solidifying. The former President's fellow northern Moslems have kept and even augmented their key positions within the government and party and the new President has acted also to strengthen his own regional and ethnic power base within the Ewondo and Bulu groups centred around the Nation's capital, Yaoundé. Although the Anglophones have gained an additional minister in the person of Mr. John Acha, a protégé of National Assembly President Mr. S. T. Muna, with his

appointment as Secretary-General (Permanent Secretary) in the Prime Minister's office with ministerial rank, their actual political power is as slight under President Biya as under President Ahidjo.

The relationship between English-speaking and French-speaking Cameroons is extremely tenuous and plagued by mutual suspicions and petty hostilities. Every Cameroonian, including politicians, is aware of this and thus not even a shrewd and dominant political leader like former President Ahidjo, who was said to have been personally committed to bilingualism and unity, could afford to ignore those realities and push genuine Anglophone-Francophone integration too far too fast.

The Francophones have been particularly keen on guarding their dominant role in government and party affairs because they constitute the majority of the national population. Similarly, since the discovery and exploitation of petroleum in the Anglophone region of Victoria (renamed Limbe in April this year), the Anglophones have quietly but steadily begun to demand a greater political and economic role for their group because of the major contribution that "their" oil revenues (estimated at some \$3,000m. in 1981) make to the national budget.

These and other demonstrations of the petty hostility and rivalry between the two groups indicate strongly that unity and bilingualism cannot be achieved through ministerial or presidential decrees or by pretending that differences do not exist. Rather, what is required is an acknow-

ledgement of the existing diversities and a willingness on both sides to seek integration with mutual respect, with the government playing a promotional role. So far, however, according to Anglophones, the government's actions have really not been designed to inspire feelings of mutual acceptance or togetherness, especially since Anglophones are frequently assigned the least significant positions in the country's power establishment.

The highly centralised unitary system of government that was instituted in 1972 to replace the federal structure that had existed since 1961 has been a major disappointment for the Anglophone sector of Cameroon and a leading cause of its decline in economic and political influence relative to the federal period when the Anglophone region had its own parliament and government and when some national functions were performed regionally in the former Anglophone State capital of Buea. The region is worse off today than it was during the federal period. Economic, administrative and political programmes and functions have been transferred to Douala, Cameroon's economic capital, and Yaounde, the political and administrative capital. Once bustling cities such as Tiko, Victoria (Limbe), Buea, Kumba and Muyuka, have become virtual ghost towns while such Francophone areas as Douala, Yaoundé and the former President's hometown of Garoua, are booming.

Some of the blame for the "plight of the Anglophones" must be borne by the Anglophones themselves. Like minorities elsewhere, they are divided, almost fatally, along sub-regional lines between north-west and south-west. Furthermore, high-ranking Anglophone officials have been accused by other, less fortunate Anglophones, of undisguised egotism, opportunism and tribalism. In particular, Messrs. S. T. Muna and Emmanuel T. Egbe, who as President (Speaker) of the National Assembly and Minister of State at the Presidency in charge of relations with the Assemblies, respectively are criticised for not providing effective leadership for their group within the national framework but striving instead for personal gain.

Cameroon has, without a doubt, made great strides towards bilingualism and unity, and although Anglophones are disgruntled, they generally appear committed to seeking solutions to their problems within the framework of one Cameroonian Nation, rather than through secession which some Anglophones see as a panacea. Moreover, it is pointed out by others that it is not only the Anglophones who have legitimate complaints in Cameroon and therefore the Anglophones should not parochialise their discontent on the basis of such non-African factors as English or French colonial heritage.

Proposals to reform Cameroon's political and administrative system in order to make it more accountable and representative of the country's diverse groups are increasingly being heard, especially from the Anglophones, many of whom argue for a return to a federation as existed prior to 1972. Former President Ahidjo opposed such a move as "backward" and it is thought that his protégé and successor, President Biya, will feel the same way.

Regarding Mr. Biya's feelings towards Anglophones and towards bilingualism, he is said by some to view Anglophones with benign neglect and to believe that for a poor country like Cameroon, bilingualism is an expensive experiment and efforts should be made to hasten the total francophonisation of the country. His Prime Minister, Mr. Bouba Bello Maigari, on the other hand, is said to be ambivalent. While he is seen as largely respectful of Anglophones for their dedication and efficiency at work, he is known also to be somewhat impatient with what he sometimes considers as an excessive Anglophone tendency to complain, criticise or question official actions or policies. Highly disciplined and hardworking, the new Prime Minister is reported to demand total loyalty. Although concern remains the watch-word within the Anglophone sector since the first actions of the new President, Mr. Biya, have not broken any new, encouraging ground for them.

Anglophones, like other Cameroonians generally, are thankful and relieved that the nightmarish anxiety over presidential succession in Cameroon appears to have abated, at least for the moment. Nevertheless, cautious pessimism is increasingly being noted in Anglophone assessments of the future should the new administration fail to institute major and early corrective actions to rejuvenate the Anglophone sector and broaden the base of the national political and economic system to encourage wider and more representative participation. A government of genuine national unity and reconciliation, would go a long way towards reducing the fears and concerns of groups such as the Anglophones.

In general, Anglophone concerns are less over personalities and more over policies and programmes. When former President Ahidjo's term of office, expires in 1985, the Cameroon National Union (CNU) Party, whose Chairman is still Mr. Ahidjo, will select a candidate for the presidential elections that year. As of now President Biya and Prime Minister Bouba Bello Maigari, would appear to be the leading candidates for consideration by the party. The increasingly politicised Anglophone community can be expected to eschew internal bickering and divisions and work to defend its common interests by supporting whoever will be seen as less of a threat.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN COUNTRY ANALYZED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 23, 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Article: "The Economy: The Party Is Over"]

[Text]

Cameroun is fast taking the place previously occupied by Kenya and the Ivory Coast in diplomatic and business mythology. Following the collapse of the Ivorian "economic miracle" and the coup attempt against President Daniel arap Moi, Cameroun is put forward in business forums and by risk analysis think tanks as the paradigm for African development.

Most international banks' give Cameroun the unique distinction of being the sole African state to be accorded the triple A rating for credit. American banks have joined the rush to the Cameroun triggered by the coming on stream of offshore oil in the late 1970s. *Chase Manhattan Bank* and the *First National Bank of Boston* have already opened up branches, and *Bank of America* is to open an affiliate early next year. American bankers believe they are in for a bonanza, but French banking executives with longer experience and a better knowledge of the intricate workings of the economic system, reckon that their new US competitors are likely to get saddled with a large number of unviable and politically imposed loans to local businessmen. The government imposes low interest rates, which makes domestic loans highly unattractive.

Cameroun is also touted as an agricultural success story and for maintaining the population on the land. But it is not as impressive as made out. The "green revolution" launched with fanfare in 1972 has failed to live up to expectations. There is growing concern that the cost of locally produced foodstuffs continues to be too high. In spite of official rhetoric, the pace of rural exodus has accelerated: 16% of the population lived in the urban centres in 1970, 34% in 1980 and 65% could do so by 1990. This is one of the fastest rates of urbanization in the third world. The social situation in Douala has become explosive, with crime and poverty rampant, and housing impossible to come by for newcomers.

The results of industrialisation are also mixed. Overall growth in the industrial sector during fiscal 1981 was about 14%, in comparison with an impressive 23% the previous year. Particularly affected by the down-turn was the timber, textile and cement industries. Some expensive prestige schemes have turned out to be white elephants. The Cellucam pulp paper mill, having cost CFA82bn, is running at a huge operating loss. There have been calls to close it down, as an ill-conceived fertiliser plant was in 1980, but the government's prestige is too much on the line this time. The *Compagnie Camerounaise de l'Aluminium* (Alucam) is now stockpiling a good portion of its output, and

has shelved expansion plans. The *Cameroun Development Corporation* (CDC), referred to in business circles as the "sick state within a state", has recently been purged, and the state banking institutions are also in a mess, not least because of the large number of unviable loans to politically well-connected northern businessmen. The *Banque Camerounaise du Développement* (BCD) has been involved in peculation and sundry activities.

Illicit trading activities are booming, especially with Nigeria. Northern businessmen practically have the monopoly on this lucrative activity. Imported manufactured goods and foodstuffs find their way from the Cameroun to the Nigerian market, and in exchange Nigerian-made consumer products flood the Cameroun, undermining local industries. Efforts by western, particularly French, businessmen to invest in the country have often been stymied by the ubiquitous bureaucracy and efforts by ranking government officials to get a cut of the action. Edmond Leguil, president of the employers' association, *Syndicat des Industriels du Cameroun*, makes no secret of the fact that the government understandably does not want to speed up the pace of development for fear of engendering excessive social tensions.

Cameroun has also become a favourite of oil companies. Offshore oil output jumped from 1.4m tonnes in 1979 to 4.3m in 1981 and a projected 6.7m this year. However, much secrecy surrounds the oil industry, with most important decisions being made by a small circle in the presidential cabinet. The authoritative French business weekly, *Marchés Tropicaux*, even suggested earlier this year that Cameroun's oil production could be as much as double the official statistics. The price of Camerounian oil, its commercial partners and state hydrocarbon revenues are also closely guarded secrets. The impression among the average urban Camerounian is that the nation's élite is filling its pocket at a time when income distribution is narrowing markedly. The 1982 state budget mentions CFA70bn as expected oil revenues, a figure which is far too low by most counts. Working with the state oil company, *Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures* (SNH), headed by Samuel Libock, has not been easy going for most western oil groups. We understand that *Gulf Oil* recently decided to pull out of the country. Plans for a \$2bn liquefied natural gas (LNG) export complex at Kribi (Vol 23 No 15) are likely to be abandoned. ●

CSO: 3400/369

LESOTHO

MINISTER RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN AID TALKS

MB021341 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] The Minister of Planning, Labor and Economic Affairs [as heard] the Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, has returned from a 3-day visit to Europe, where he held what has been described as most successful talks in negotiations with the Donor community. The minister visited Denmark, Norway, the United Kingdom, France, Finland and Sweden, where he had discussions with top officials of these governments on matters of cooperation.

In Denmark the minister, together with the Danish government, (?reviewed) the 3 million Maluti Abattoir project. The loan for the project was negotiated by the Prime Minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, when he was in Denmark a few years ago. During Mr Sekhonyana's talks with the Danish authorities, the government of Denmark indicated that it is favorably disposed to converting the loan into a grant, which means Lesotho will no longer be required to repay the loan. Discussions were also held on industrial promotion and ways of improving the Lesotho dairy industry.

Minister Sekhonyana also met the Foreign Minister of Denmark, who assured him that he will personally be present at the Southern African Development Coordinating Committee [SADCC] Conference to be held in Maseru next year. The Danish foreign minister is also the current chairman of the European Economic Community.

In Norway, the Honorable Sekhonyana held bilateral talks with the deputy foreign minister and officials of (NORED), a Norwegian aid organization. It was agreed that the study of six mini-hydroelectricity projects for six rural areas in Lesotho be made. There is high possibility that (NORED) will pay for these projects. It was also agreed that (NORED), together with the African Development Bank, will support part of the water supply schemes of Mafeteng, Mohales Hoek, Quthing and Makhlotlong. Discussions were also held in pursuit of alternate electricity supply for Maseru, in view of the alarming rate at which the town is growing. The (Makhaling) River was tentatively identified as a possible source of clean water and electricity for Maseru.

In London, the Honorable Sekhonyana held discussions on food aid with Mr (Anderson) of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation. The minister also got assurances that he will have talks with the British minister of overseas development when he will again be in London on the 17th of this month.

From London, the honorable minister went to Paris where he also held fruitful talks with the authorities. France promised to send a mission to Lesotho to establish a French program of aid to Lesotho. France has also identified and studied three mini-hydroelectricity projects in Lesotho and has agreed to finance them. France will also send a high-level mission to the SADCC Conference in Maseru early next year.

Meanwhile, Finland has approved a grant of \$4.6 million for lighting of Lesotho International Airport. During the discussions held between the Honorable Sekhonyana and Finland authorities, improvement of the dairy industry was also discussed. The Finnish government also promised that further bilateral negotiations will be held at the SADCC Conference in Maseru.

The most successful tour of Minister Sekhonyana has been the one to Sweden. Here he met and held top-level talks with high-ranking government officials. Sweden agreed to put Lesotho on its permanent aid program. It has also been agreed that Sweden will finance a 200,000-hectare afforestation project. When implemented, it will give employment to many people in Lesotho. Sweden also agreed to support labor-intensive programs, soil conservation schemes and women's activities. In general, Sweden emphasized that it gives both political and economic support to Lesotho, which put Lesotho on its permanent aid program and approved to give Lesotho a sizeable aid grant. [as heard] The Swedish foreign minister will also attend the SADCC Conference.

Mr Sekhonyana said generally the impression he got from his tour is that these countries fully support Lesotho, particularly in view of warm and friendly messages they have asked him to pass on to the prime minister.

CSO: 3400/280

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

LANDMINE DAMAGES MINISTER'S VEHICLE--The Commissioner of Police has announced that a landmine which was planted next to the gate of the residence of the Minister of Water, Mining and Energy, Mr Mattete Majara, at (Maqatha), about 20 km north of Maseru, damaged one of the minister's vehicles which was driven by his son, Seeiso, who was with his wife. The incident happened at about 10 minutes after 5 yesterday afternoon. Seeiso and his wife were seriously injured and have been admitted to the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital in Maseru for treatment. [Text] [MB021206 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/280

LIBERIA

SOVIET TRADE 'EXPERT' SEEKS TRADE AGREEMENT RATIFICATION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 19 Nov 82 pp 7, 8

[Excerpt]

The Soviet Union wishes to have trade links with Liberia, according to Mr. Nicolai S. Polunin, one of two Soviet trade "experts" currently visiting the country.

Commerce Ministry release issued Thursday said Mr. Polunin during a courtesy call at that Ministry informed acting Minister Ayun K. Cassell that his government was concerned about the trade agreement signed between both countries in 1979 but not been ratified.

Mr. Polunin said the ratification of the trade agreement was important for the promotion of trade and commercial activities between Liberia and the Soviet Union.

According to the release, Mr. Polunin noted with interest the visit of a Liberian delegation last May to the Soviet Union where they reportedly held fruitful talks with Soviet authorities on ways of improving trade relations between both countries.

Mr. Polunin was accompanied to the Commerce Mi-

nistry by Mr. A Smirnov the other member of the delegation. Both men are stationed in Sierra Leone as trade representatives.

Responding, ~~Minister Cassell~~ ^{negotiator} Cassell called for an exchange of proposals that would facilitate the realization of the goals and objectives of both countries in their efforts to promote trade and commerce.

He said by the establishment of diplomatic relation, both governments had looked forward to forging closer and greater economic links.

Mr. Cassell pointed out that Liberia, as a developing country, needs the assistance and technology of developed countries for the improvement of the welfare of its people.

It is along this line, he said, that the PRC continues to adhere to the principle of establishing economic links with friendly countries, the release quoted Mr. Cassell as saying.

CSO: 3400/366

UNIDO, SMBAL, NIC PROVIDING INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Nov 82 pp 3, 6

[Article by Charles Gibson]

[Excerpt]

Forty Potential investment opportunities have been made available to interested Liberian businessmen in the light manufacturing and processing Industries.

The investment opportunities are being made possible by the United Nations Industrial Developmental Organization (UNIDO), through the joint efforts of the Small Medium Business Association of Liberia (SMBAL), and the National Investment Commission (NIC).

According to the Managing Director of the Association (SMBAL) Dr. Brâhima Kaba, UNIDO has already made available funds to sponsor the first ten businesses which include light industries for the processing of Mosquito coils, poultry feed and fruits, and vegetables preservation and canning (tomato paste, pineapple juice etc).

Funds are also available to establish industries for the manufacturing of carbon paper, foot wear (rubber and leather), steel bars and rods, Aluminium housing utensils and Agriculture and household knives, Kaba said.

The establishment of small iron foundry and electroplating and metal finishing plants are also ready to be funded, he added.

According to Dr. Kaba, the only criteria set for interested businessmen to meet, in acquiring loan to engage in any of the proposed industries, is to have on hand 20 percent of the total cost of the investment.

He said SMBAL has obligated itself to conduct feasibility studies and provide technical assistance for interested businessmen, wish-

ing to engage in any of the investment opportunities.

Dr. Kaba noted that SMBAL would serve as a liaison between Liberian businesses and UNIDO in acquiring loans to establish the industries in Liberia.

He feels that these investment opportunities would encourage Liberian businessmen to engage in industrial activities. He observed that too many Liberian businesses are non-productive.

Dr. Kaba disclosed that this Friday, SMBAL would convene a special meeting with all Liberian businessmen wishing to take advantage of UNIDO investment opportunities at the NIC.

He said the meeting is intended to explain the UNIDO investment policy, and to receive feedback from participants toward the offers.

CSO: 3400/366

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS PRESENT RESOLUTION TO STRENGTHEN JUDICIARY

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 19 Nov 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Abdullah Dukuly]

[Text]

A 13-point resolution to streamline and strengthen the judiciary in Liberia has been presented to Government by a top-level delegation of legal practitioners.

The resolution, which called for the setting up of some committee and the re-activation of others to upgrade legal jurisprudence, was submitted recently at the Executive Mansion, following the convening in Monrovia of a Third Judicial Conference of judges and lawyers in the country.

Organised by the People's Supreme Court, the conference also recommended that the People's Special Court on Theft and Related Offences, be placed under the Judiciary instead of the Executive Mansion to ensure the right of appeal to party litigants to the People's Supreme Court.

Evils

The conference was in response to the recent instruction by the Head of State that the Chief Justice convene a meeting of judges and lawyers, to review their role in the society.

The Head of State had spoken against the professional ethics of Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Circuit Courts and lawyers in the country and accused them of committing serious legal irregularities.

Addressing himself later to the Head of State's accusation in a release, Chief Justice Emmanuel N. Gbalazeh said, among other things: "This concern should not be taken lightly, since most of what the Head of State said were the very evils I and members of the Supreme Court have continued to act against."

The conference, which brought together Justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the lower courts as well as lawyers throughout the country had as its theme, "Equal Justice Under The Law".

Participants resolved that a non-degree continuing education program of seminars, conferences and workshops be organised at the Louise Arthur Grimes School of Law to cooperate with the National Bar Association for the benefit of judges and lawyers.

The resolution also said that the committee on judicial appointment, known as the Brownell Committee, be reactivated to continue to screen prospective judges.

The resolution called for the setting up of a committee by the National Bar Association to study the issue of Legal Aid with a view of extending it "to persons of indigent circumstances in civil cases as provided by statute."

It also called for the revision of the constitution and bylaws of the National Bar Association with particular reference to the

payment of dues and meeting attendance.

It mentioned the formulation and adoption of a special resolution expressing the "condolences of the Third Judicial Conference for the disaster" which occurred at No Way Camp, Grand Cape Mount County.

"In an effort towards relieving docket congestions the New Civil Procedure Law providing for Pre-Trial Conferences should be fully implemented, and that the Rules of Court relating to speedy trials be enforced," said the resolution.

The resolution said the conference endorsed the action of the Supreme Court to set up a committee to review and recommend revision of Rules of Court.

It called for more budgetary appropriation for the Judiciary to provide essential facilities and improvement for the "smooth" operations of courts and the training of Personnel.

CSO: 3400/366

LIBERIA

EEC TO PROVIDE AID TO VARIOUS PROJECTS 1980-1985

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 17 Nov 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Mlanju Reeves]

[Text]

The ten-nation European Economic Community (EEC) is to give between 25 to 27 million U.S. dollars to Liberia for various projects throughout the country.

Mr. Jochen Krebs, an economist at EEC's Liberia office in Monrovia, who announced this in an interview with the Daily Observer yesterday, said that the money will be given between 1980 and 1985 under EEC's aid package to Liberia.

He noted that the original aid package of a little more than the \$27 million had had to be reduced in accordance with international currency regulations. Mr. Krebs said earlier reports that the EEC would give Liberia \$35 million were inaccurate.

He said aid given by EEC to developing countries is expressed in European Currency Unit (ECU).

According to Mr. Krebs, the aid to Liberia was approved at a conference of the EEC before the rise in the US dollar on the world market,

which led to the ECU being devalued by about 10 per cent.

The EEC official disclosed that in the past, one ECU was equivalent to one U.S. dollar.

About aid to other developing countries, Mr. Krebs noted that a comprehensive aid package was given to all developing countries at the Lome II convention.

Latest EEC proposals will double EEC aid by devoting 1-10000 of Gross National Product (GNP) to developing countries, Mr. Krebs said.

On EEC's participation in Liberia, Mr. Krebs hinted that the Community will help finance a number of projects, including the Buto Oil

Palm Project in Sinoe County, coffee and cocoa projects and also offer scholarships and assistance to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, among other things.

Talks

Mr. Krebs was particularly optimistic about the Buto Oil Palm Project and said when the project had been fully developed, it will give huge revenues to government.

He also said that talks are presently taking place at the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs in Monrovia to identify other priority projects in which EEC can offer a helping hand.

CSO: 3400/366

LIBERTÀ

PRC COMMITTEE TO HELP IN TAX ARREARS COLLECTION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 16 Nov 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt]

A Committee comprising members of the People's Redemption Council is to be appointed to help in the collection of tax arrears throughout the country, it was announced yesterday.

An Executive Mansion Press release said the decision was part of a number of tough measures taken by the People's Redemption Council "to help eliminate corruption in society and raise the level of revenue collection in the country."

The release did not state whether the PRC would be directly involved in the collection of ~~the payment of~~ actually collecting money and issuing Revenue Flag receipts. This function has heretofore been the exclusive legal responsibility of staff members of the Ministry of

Finance, especially those working for the Revenue Division.

For many years prior to the April 12 Coup, of course, soldiers did assist in the collection of taxes, especially in the interior parts of the country, by accompanying revenue collectors to the various districts, chiefdoms, towns and villages to collect hut and other taxes.

The Council agreed that Government will have no alternative but to put a lien on properties that are delinquent until outstanding amounts are paid.

CSO: 3400/366

LIBERIA

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER GIVES DETAILS OF STATE CAR SALE PLAN

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Nov 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Sam H. Johnson]

[Text]

- Prospective buyers (government officials) under the state car sale scheme will have the option to make down payment or pay through salary deduction for government vehicles assigned them.

Acting Finance Minister John Bestman in an interview with the NEW LIBERIAN Wednesday said in the event that an official chooses not to purchase the vehicle assigned him, others will be given the opportunity.

The car sale scheme proposed to the PRC early this year by the Finance Ministry, is to be effected by next January 1, according to a statement Monday by the Council announcing further measures to curtail government expenditures.

Under phase one of the program, a committee comprising the General Services Agency (GSA), and the Ministries of Finance and Justice is to appraise the worth of all vehicles assigned government officials.

The committee will later prepare documents relative to the sale of these vehicles. The cars will be priced and sold as is.

Each Ministry and Agency, Bestman pointed out, would be required to furnish GSA with a listing of all vehicles and assignees.

Officials to whom cars are assigned would have to declare their intention whether or not to buy the vehicles. The vehicles will be purchased at 50 percent of the appraised value, according to Minister

Bestman. He however did not say whether cars newly acquired by government would have the same discount.

Already, the National Housing and Savings Bank, a public institution, has been identified as the likely agent with whom buyers will have to sign a chartered mortgage, Minister Bestman said.

Mr. Bestman explained, this is to guarantee that should the official be dismissed from government service or resigned he will continue to pay for the vehicle.

Once the car is sold, the owner would be required to register it as his personal property, which involve tax payment to government.

Minister Bestman views the car purchasing scheme as having a dual advantage for government.

One, that it will generate additional revenue. And two, it will cut government's annual cost for the maintenance of vehicles.

The Acting Minister emphasized in strong terms that the cars involved in this program are cars already assigned to public servants. Government is not going to buy new ones, he said.

Only in the event where another individual is appointed to succeed a dismissed official (presumably a Minister or agency head) it is proposed that government buy a car for the new official if he is without a vehicle, Bestman said.

However, the official in turn would be required to buy the car from government at 75 percent of its original price, Bestman concluded.

CSO: 3400/366

PRC SPEAKER RAPS 'ILL-PREPARED, UNDISCIPLINED' FOREIGN OFFICERS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Nov 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Sam H. Johnson]

[Text]

PRC Speaker Jeffred Gbatu has cautioned the Foreign Ministry against recommending ill-prepared and undisciplined individuals to serve in the foreign service.

Speaker Gbatu, briefing newsmen Monday following his recent tour of several European countries and participation at the EEC/ACP 7th consultative meeting in Rome, Italy, said he had observed that some diplomats serving at Liberian missions abroad were seemingly never tutor in diplomacy before their appointments.

The PRC Speaker said he has also noticed that some Junior staffers at Liberian missions have no respect for the office of the ambassador.

Some Liberian students studying in foreign countries, he said, were also showing rudeness towards their ambassadors. He warned them to desist from such action.

Citing a particular incident in Rome, Speaker Gbatu said while there he convened a meeting to mediate in misunderstanding which had arisen between the ambassador and some Liberians, mostly students, in that city. He did not disclose the nature of the misunderstanding.

The Speaker said, during the meeting some of the Liberians became very unruly. He said it was observed that some of them were intoxicated.

Because of their actions, the Speaker said, he was compelled to call off the meeting.

According to General Gbatu, it was reportedly learned that the second Secretary (whose name was not disclosed) had purchased alcohol for their consumption by some of those attendants, at the meeting.

This same Second Secretary, Speaker Gbatu said was allegedly responsible for

the Liberian residents going against their ambassador.

After the cancellation of the meeting, General Gbatu said instead of all the students leaving, few resorted to breaking a door and glasses of the embassy building.

At this point, he said, the Italian police had to be called in to arrest the situation.

Two of the trouble-shooters, he said, were arrested, while the others were escorted off the em-

bassy grounds.

Citing another incident of diplomatic incompetence, the Speaker said another senior staffer at the same mission caused the Liberian government much embarrassment when he failed to follow diplomatic channel in having a request forwarded to the Italian Foreign Ministry.

He said the Italian Foreign Ministry sent a reply asking the Liberian mission to send all its request in accordance with diplomatic procedures.

CSO: 3400/366

LIBERIA

PRC RESCINDS FREE GASOLINE TO MINISTRIES, TAKES AUSTERITY MEASURES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Nov 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

The People's Redemption Council has ruled that effective immediately, government officials will no longer receive free gasoline allowance from their various Ministries or Agencies.

This decision was made Monday evening at a meeting in the office of the Head of State and Chairman of the Council.

~~Members of the Council, Ministers, Deputy and Assistant Ministers, Directors of autonomous agencies, as well as other officials of government.~~

The decision does not apply to security, medical and defense operations as well as utility purposes.

He said government will also ensure that close scrutiny is made of gasoline and other petroleum products provided for utility purposes.

VEHICLES

The Council also decided that all those in possession of government vehicles would have to purchase same through a payment plan to be worked out between the General Services Agency and the various Ministries and agencies, as of January 1, 1983.

All heads of these agencies are therefore directed to furnish the GSA with a list of vehicles and their assignees.

NO NEW FURNITURE

Council also ruled ~~the~~ to help curb expenses in government, there ~~will~~ be immediate halt to the purchasing of new furniture by GSA or other government agencies.

It was agreed that the woodwork shops of the Ministry of Public Works and GSA should be developed to the extent where they would satisfy government's demand for furniture.

OIL BILLS

In another development, the Council thought it necessary to demand that all companies or individuals in arrears with the ~~Liberia Petroleum Refining Company~~ should fulfil their obligations without delay.

Consequently, LPRC will be empowered to seize all assets, including gas stations of all creditors who have shown no interest in honoring their obligations to the corporation.

The Council feels that this action is necessary to help the Refinery recover its longstanding debts around the country.

REAL ESTATE TAXES

On the issue of real estate taxes, council agreed that a committee of the PRC will be appointed to participate in the collection of tax arrears throughout the nation.

The Council agreed that ~~government will have no alternative but to put a lien on~~ ~~any asset that~~ are delinquent until outstanding amounts are paid.

NO BOARD FEES

In another move to help reduce expenditure in public corporations, which are generally subsidized by government, the Council announced an immediate discontinuation of board fees to members of public corporation Boards who are in the employ of government.

According to an Executive Mansion Release, the Head of State said the decisions taken by the Council today are necessary to help eliminate corruption in society and raise the level of revenue collection in the country.

He emphasized that the Council expects everyone concerned to manifest fullest understanding and cooperation in the pursuance of these objectives.

CSO: 3400/366

PHYSICIANS END THREE WEEK 'GO SLOW' IN MONROVIA

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 15 Nov 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt]

The Government of the People's Redemption Council has responded favorably to a number of demands by the country's medical doctors in regards to working conditions and fringe benefits, thus enabling more than hundred doctors to end their three-week "go-slow" at the John F. Kennedy Medical Center in Monrovia.

Informed sources have told the Daily Observer, however, that the issues of increased salaries and certain other demands made by the doctors are being "looked into" by a special committee appointed by Government.

The committee, which is chaired by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Mrs. Martha Sendolo-Belleh, has been mandated to review the entire structure of the Medical Center and other institutions so that its recommendations will affect all doctors, health workers and hospitals in the country.

Concessions

According to our sources, the doctors have retained the ~~drug-free~~ ~~privileges~~ they once ~~enjoyed~~ ~~on~~ ~~cars~~ and have

~~been granted a tax exemption of 25 per cent of their gross salary. Their gasoline allowance has also been restored to the July level. This means that consultants will be entitled to 60 gallons, residents to 45 gallons and interns to 35 gallons per month.~~

Government has promised to release regularly the allotment for drugs and other supplies at the J.F.K. Medical Center and to treat public medical institutions, as priority, according to one source.

Concessions are being negotiated with the National Port Authority on the storage of medical equipment and supplies, and the Head of State has granted overdraft facilities to the level of \$700,000 for both the

J.F.K. Medical Center and the national Drug Depot, said the source.

As for facilities at the J.F.K., our source indicated that these are already being upgraded. Operating theatres are being airconditioned and doctors' lounges will be provided in each hospital.

The Government accepted the doctors' recommendation for a special allotment for the training of more doctors and specialization, to meet the manpower needs of the Medical Center, hospitals and health institutions throughout the country.

Finally, the J.F.K. Medical Center has been mandated to institute and implement an insurance pro-

gramme for health and medical workers. This might involve a group insurance policy as well as a policy covering hazards and disabilities resulting from professional injuries and infections, said our source.

'Very Supportive'

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare, when contacted by this newspaper declined to comment on the story *in toto*.

She stated that the negotiations between Government and the doctors had been successfully concluded and the doctors had ended their go slow.

She said the Head of State,

CIC Samuel K. Doe, had been "very supportive" during the negotiation process.

She also expressed appreciation to the doctors for their understanding and consideration at a very difficult period. "They made our work easier by helping us to find solutions to the problems", she added.

Mrs. Belleh said her committee would do its best to find a "permanent settlement" to the problem.

She stressed, however, that given the severe economic constraints which the Government is experiencing at this time, the Committee would have to search for recommendations that can be implemented.

CSO: 3400/366

LIBERIA

NEW ARMED FORCES HOUSING BEING BUILT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 15 Nov 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

Twenty-seven new housing units are being built for the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) with U.S. aid.

Work on the buildings has begun at Camp Schieffelin, near Monrovia. It is part of Phase II of the American Foreign Military Sale.

Assistant Minister of Defense for Civil Works, Col. Jackson J. Paye, who announced this in an interview, said 18 units will consist of eight one-bedroom apartments, while the remaining nine will comprise of five two-bedroom apartments.

Under Phase I of the \$10 million U.S. military assistance to Liberia, 12 units consisting of eight one-bedroom apartments were built at Camp Schieffelin.

In its drive to give its defense force modern homes, the Liberian government has built 125 units ranging from two-bedroom flats to 10 three-bedroom apartment buildings at

the Barclay Training Center (BTC) and other parts of the country.

Col. Paye noted that in addition to the buildings at Camp Schieffelin, the installation of a pipe-borne water system for the area begins next month, while six latrines will also be built.

Construction is expected to be completed in ten months, he said.

The Defense Ministry official [redacted] that under the same phase, an agreement [redacted] has been reached to build 12 units with eight one-bedroom apartment barracks and five houses consisting of five two-bedroom apartments for soldiers of the Artillery Batallion at Camp Jackson in Bong County.

A water system will also be provided at Camp Jackson, he said, adding that the possibility of supplying the camp with electricity from Bellefanai, seven miles away, is being studied.

CSO: 3400/366

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

NAAWUL'S SUSPENSION--The National Agriculture and Allied Workers Union of Liberia (NAAWUL) has been suspended and ordered not to engage in any form of trade union activities. According to a Labour Ministry release issued yesterday, the action was taken upon the directive of the Head of State, CIC Samuel K. Doe. The release quoted Acting Labour Minister, Capt Harold G. Tarr as saying that the Labour Ministry had warned NAAWUL members against "political actions or trade union activities" contrary to PRC Decree number 12. "Any NAAWUL leader or member found practising politics or engaging in trade union activities within the country will be dealt with according to law," Capt Tarr said. The release, which did not elaborate on the issue, said "these policies became necessary because of irregularities and unlawful actions of certain leaders and members of NAAWUL." NAAWUL will also be audited for "more appropriate actions," the Labour Ministry release said. [Text] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 16 Nov 82 p 3]

CSO: 3400/366

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS GIVEN

Total Nationwide

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 16 Nov 82 p 1

[Table] Complete Results Given by Ministry of the Interior

	Antana- narivo	Antsi- ranana	Fiana- rantsoa	Mahajanga	Toamasina	Toliary	Totals
No. of voting places known of	2,973	972	2,884	1,395	1,852	1,720	11,796
Registered	1,355,165	375,382	1,046,139	526,247	765,419	691,966	4,760,378
Voted	1,171,119	313,501	961,067	451,605	695,648	530,316	4,123,256
Blank and void	78,679	78,679	17,481	12,752	13,954	6,214	136,366
Votes cast	1,092,440	306,215	943,586	438,853	681,694	524,102	3,986,890
<u>Dadier</u> <u>Ratsiraka</u>							
Votes for	741,043	251,325	848,020	374,249	640,684	341,027	3,196,348
Percent	67.83	82.08	89.87	85.28	93.98	65.07	80.17
<u>Monja</u> <u>Jaona</u>							
Votes for	351,397	54,890	95,566	64,604	41,010	183,075	790,542
Percent	32.17	17.92	10.13	14.72	06.02	34.93	19.83

Final Results for Antananarivo Faritany

Tanarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 16 Nov 82 p 3

[Table]

Fivondronan- Pokontany	No. of vot- ing places known of	Regis- tered	Voted	Blank and void cast	Didier Ratsiraka		Monja Jaona Votes for	Per- cent
					Votes for	Per- cent		
1. Antananarivo- Renivohitra	273	273	330,290	260,755	15,304	245,451	124,576	50.77 120,875 49.23
2. Antananarivo- Atsimondrano	206	206	96,209	81,894	6,020	75,875	47,602	62.74 28,272 37.26
3. Antananarivo- Avaradrano	204	204	65,602	58,121	4,492	53,629	36,463	69.99 17,166 32.01
4. Ambatolampy	135	135	57,327	52,567	2,555	50,012	38,281	76.54 11,731 23.46
5. Ambohidratrimo	289	289	74,895	66,506	5,793	60,713	45,410	74.79 15,303 25.21
6. Andramasina	77	77	39,502	35,542	2,565	32,977	18,270	55.40 14,707 14.60
7. Ankazobe	122	122	28,662	25,805	1,784	24,021	16,209	67.47 7,812 32.53
8. Anjozorobe	146	146	34,176	32,034	942	31,099	29,488	94.84 1,604 5.16
9. Antanifotsy	152	152	70,756	65,377	3,357	62,018	51,606	10,402
10. Antsirabe I	63	63	48,720	43,350	1,921	41,429	28,355	68.44 13,074 31.56
11. Antsirabe II	170	170	92,256	82,778	3,754	79,024	61,423	77.72 17,601 22.28
12. Arivonimamo	198	198	74,784	66,465	7,515	48,950	46,263	78.47 12,687 21.53
13. Betafo	172	172	79,010	66,787	4,965	61,822	46,665	75.48 15,157 24.62
14. Faratsihio	90	90	42,964	35,035	4,114	30,921	21,645	70.00 9,876 30.00
15. Fenoarivo- Afovoany	50	50	15,848	14,696	870	13,826	12,862	93.01 957 6.99
16. Manjakandriana	263	263	68,134	62,484	5,752	56,732	43,843	77.35 12,849 22.65
17. Marinarivo	109	109	43,560	39,149	4,080	35,069	21,181	60.39 13,888 39.61
18. Soavinandriana	111	111	36,983	33,857	995	32,862	16,863	51.31 15,999 48.69
19. Tsiroanomandidy	143	143	53,719	46,819	1,921	44,898	32,852	73.17 12,046 26.83
TOTAL	2,973	2,973	1,355,165	1,171,119	78,679	1,092,440	741,043	67.83 351,397 32.17

Presidential Election of 7 Nov 82--Results known as of 11 Nov 82 at 1900 hours

Complete Results for Antsiranana Faritany

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Nov 82 p 2

[Table]

Fivondronan-Pokontany	No. of voting places known of	Regis-tered	Voted	Blank and void	Dadier Ratsiraka		Monja Jaona	
					Votes	Per-cent	Votes	Per-cent
1. Ambanja	150	150	37,265	31,931	839	31,062	19,764	63.63
2. Ambilobe	108	108	46,202	33,580	611	32,969	22,748	68.99
3. Antalaha	110	110	48,435	45,152	720	44,432	41,286	92.91
4. Antsiranana I	17	17	34,300	21,045	634	20,411	11,215	54.95
5. Antsiranana II	106	106	23,876	19,005	585	18,420	16,491	89.52
6. Nosy-be	26	26	16,921	11,567	220	11,347	3,910	34.46
7. Sambava	201	201	70,393	63,060	1,581	61,474	57,073	92.83
8. Vohemar	128	128	51,563	44,873	1,793	43,080	38,226	88.73
9. Andapa	126	126	46,427	43,288	273	43,015	40,612	94.42
TOTALS	972	972	375,382	313,501	7,286	306,215	251,326	82.74
							54,890	17.26

Presidential Election of 7 Nov 82--Results known as of 14 Nov 82 at 1100 hours

Final Results for Fianarantsoa Faritany

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 16 Nov 82 p 2

[Table]

Fivondronan-Pokontany	No. of voting places known of	Regis-tered	Voted	Blank and void cast	Didier Ratsiraka		Monja Jaona	
					Votes for	Per-cent	Votes for	Per-cent
1. Ambalavao	143	143	48,585	46,150	1,255	44,935	42,174	93.85 2,761 6.15
2. Ambatofinandrahana	81	81	28,591	25,936	686	25,250	21,728	86.05 3,522 13.95
3. Ambohimahasoa	149	149	51,133	48,224	1,153	47,071	40,736	86.54 6,335 13.46
4. Ambositra	319	319	95,125	83,344	3,135	80,209	59,945	74.73 20,266 25.27
5. Befotaka	24	24	7,770	7,661	10	7,651	7,651	100 0 0
6. Fandriana	214	214	54,463	53,138	2,861	50,277	40,931	97.52 1,346 2.68
7. Farafangana	197	197	77,270	70,456	448	70,008	61,445	87.76 8,563 12.24
8. Fianarantsoa I	48	48	56,013	37,305	1,943	35,362	22,114	62.61 13,848 37.39
9. Fianarantsoa II	300	300	108,236	104,765	1,783	102,982	95,955	93.18 7,027 6.82
10. Fort-Carnot	104	104	40,340	38,638	741	37,887	37,820	99.82 67 0.17
11. Iakora	40	40	8,114	8,071	68	8,003	8,003	100 0 0
12. Ifanadiana	131	131	41,811	40,497	115	40,382	39,704	98.32 678 1.68
13. Ihosy	120	120	31,429	29,852	410	29,442	26,406	89.69 3,036 12.31
14. Ikalammavony	57	57	16,981	15,391	100	15,291	14,820	96.09 471 3.09
15. Ivohibe	31	31	13,526	13,515	49	13,466	13,466	100 0 0
16. Manakara	196	196	82,490	73,708	775	72,953	66,802	91.59 6,132 8.41
17. Mananjary	211	211	83,096	75,691	658	75,033	73,018	87.31 2,015 2.69
18. Midongy-Atsimo	41	41	8,131	7,632	3	7,629	7,629	100 0 0
19. Nosy-Varika	185	185	58,911	56,901	55	56,846	56,379	99.53 267 0.47
20. Vangaindrano	123	123	66,201	62,877	500	62,377	52,700	84.49 9,677 15.51
21. Vohipeno	88	88	36,520	33,761	600	33,161	25,419	76.65 7,742 23.35
22. Vondrozo	82	82	28,189	27,524	133	27,391	24,977	91.18 2,414 08.82
TOTALS	2,884	2,884	1,046,139	961,067	17,481	943,586	848,020	89.87 95,566 10.13

Complete Results for Mahajanga Faritany

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 13 Nov 82 p 5

[Table]

Fivondronan-Pokontany	No. of voting places known of	Regis-tered	Voted	Blank and void	Votes cast	Dadier		Monja	Jaona
						Votes for	Per-cent		
1. Ambato-Boeni	88	88	36,584	36,620	486	32,134	28,228	87.84	3,906 12.16
2. Ambatomainty	16	16	5,904	5,628	280	5,348	3,055	57.12	2,293 42.88
3. Analalava	89	89	27,404	26,655	672	24,983	23,380	93.40	1,603 6.60
4. Antsalova	35	35	9,767	8,421	195	8,226	6,908	84.05	1,318 15.95
5. Antsohihy	112	112	29,205	27,774	1,909	25,865	25,207	97.58	658 2.42
6. Bealanana	92	92	25,333	23,945	261	23,684	23,160	97.78	524 2.22
7. Befandriana-Avaratra	82	82	44,878	40,910	2,035	38,875	33,863	87.10	5,012 12.90
8. Besalampy	50	50	14,690	13,858	98	13,760	13,760	100	0 0
9. Kandreho	18	18	3,594	3,389	8	3,381	3,381	100	0 0
10. Maevatanana	105	105	30,109	26,708	861	25,847	23,435	30.66	2,412 3.33
11. Maintirano	70	70	18,764	16,056	209	15,847	12,433	78.46	3,414 21.54
12. Mahajanga I	26	26	53,663	32,500	1,396	31,104	20,398	65.57	10,706 34.43
13. Mahajanga II	31	31	15,439	12,613	341	12,272	9,993	81.42	2,279 18.57
14. Mampikony	119	119	23,717	21,902	250	21,652	19,778	81.55	1,874 8.45
15. Mandritsara	138	138	52,413	43,941	1,720	42,221	29,808	70.60	12,413 29.40
16. Marovoay	79	79	41,028	33,207	403	32,804	26,909	82.02	5,895 17.98
17. Mitsinjo	39	39	18,256	13,336	354	12,982	9,268	71.39	3,714 28.61
18. Morafenobe	22	22	6,865	6,552	17	6,535	6,530	99.92	5 0.08
19. Port-Berge	66	66	34,697	30,131	827	29,304	23,069	78.72	6,235 21.28
20. Soalala	26	26	9,018	8,598	85	8,513	8,471	99.48	42 0.52
21. Tsaratana	92	92	24,919	23,861	345	23,516	23,215	98.70	301 1.30
TOTALS	1,395	1,395	526,247	451,605	12,752	438,853	374,249	85.28	64,604 14.72

President Election of 7 Nov 82

Complete Results for Toamasina Faritany

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Nov 82 p 2

[Table]

Fivondronan-Pokontany	No. of voting places known of	Regis-tered	Voted	Blank and void	Votes cast	Dadier Ratsiraka		Monja Jaona	
						Votes for	Per-cent	Votes for	Per-cent
1. Ambatondrazaka	126	126	64,392	55,878	2,249	53,629	45,527	84,66	8,102
2. Amparafaravola	95	95	53,995	49,194	1,956	47,238	46,232	97,87	1,006
3. Andilamena	59	59	20,805	18,288	533	17,755	15,929	89,71	1,826
4. Anosibe An'Ala	60	60	23,394	22,979	56	22,923	22,923	100	0
5. Antanambao-Manampontsy	61	61	14,695	13,971	16	13,955	13,955	100	0
6. Brickaville	162	162	46,859	44,800	436	44,364	44,101	99,40	263
7. Fenerive-Atsinanana	101	101	72,404	63,375	941	62,434	58,583	93,84	3,851
8. Mahanoro	181	181	56,357	55,248	56	55,192	55,112	99,85	80
9. Mananara-Avaratra	83	83	34,013	29,425	752	28,673	23,364	81,48	5,309
10. Maroantsetra	93	93	46,031	44,317	679	43,638	43,638	100	0
11. Marolambo	99	98	32,088	31,818	18	31,800	31,800	100	0
12. Moramanga	147	147	61,917	57,512	2,155	55,357	53,298	96,28	2,059
13. Sainte-Marie	15	15	5,626	5,226	247	4,979	4,392	88,20	587
14. Soanierana-Ivongo	51	51	23,284	21,587	263	21,324	21,306	99,88	18
15. Toamasina I	141	141	65,768	48,485	2,229	46,256	30,768	66,50	15,488
16. Toamasina II	132	132	58,359	55,373	607	54,766	54,521	99,55	245
17. Votamandry	167	167	41,827	40,442	239	40,203	40,199	99,99	4
18. Vavatenina	79	79	43,665	37,730	522	37,208	35,036	93,76	2,172
TOTALS	1,852	1,852	765,479	695,648	13,954	681,694	640,684	93,98	41,010
									6.02

Presidential Election of 7 Nov 82--Results known as of 15 Nov 82 at 1100 hours

Results for Toliary Faritany

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 16 Nov 82 p 2

[Table]

Fivondronan- Pokontany	No. of vot- ing places known of	Regis- tered	Voted	Blank and void	Votes cast	Dadiller		Ratsiraka		Monja Jaona	
						Votes for	Per- cent	Votes for	Per- cent	Votes for	Per- cent
1. Amboasary-Atsimo	127	127	48,273	38,218	458	37,760	41.86	21,950	58.14		
2. Ambovombe	119	119	60,489	41,346	348	40,998	6,530	11.04	34,468	88.96	
3. Ampanihy	171	171	50,663	37,211	479	36,732	28,871	78.59	7,861	21.41	
4. Ankazoabo	41	41	16,963	14,557	65	14,442	12,295	84.38	2,197	15.62	
5. Bekily	111	111	48,940	29,130	161	28,969	10,481	36.18	18,488	63.82	
6. Beloha	66	66	21,534	16,526	234	16,292	10,544	64.72	5,748	35.28	
7. Belo/Tsiribihina	66	66	22,270	18,331	352	17,979	17,250	95.94	729	4.06	
8. Benenitra	22	22	9,661	8,314	49	8,265	7,514	90.91	751	9.09	
9. Beroroha	45	45	16,948	14,180	115	14,065	11,826	84.08	2,239	15.92	
10. Betsioky	153	153	48,099	41,630	506	41,124	27,217	66.18	13,907	33.82	
11. Betroka	141	141	36,338	29,463	375	29,088	20,038	68.89	9,050	31.11	
12. Tolagnaro	96	96	58,604	44,351	860	43,491	29,811	68.54	13,680	31.46	
13. Mahabo	59	59	29,648	23,527	259	23,268	14,264	81.30	9,004	38.70	
14. Manja	40	40	21,078	19,343	100	19,243	18,212	94.64	1,031	5.36	
15. Miandrivazo	85	85	25,616	24,707	134	24,573	23,644	96.22	929	3.78	
16. Morombe	49	49	26,738	21,452	174	21,278	17,899	84.11	3,379	15.89	
17. Morondava	62	62	24,633	18,087	368	17,719	11,387	64.10	6,332	35.90	
18. Sakaraha	68	68	24,501	18,863	134	18,729	14,790	79.99	3,939	21.01	
19. Tsihombe	39	39	20,209	14,444	116	14,328	7,339	51.22	6,989	48.78	
20. Toliary I	32	32	33,428	21,915	574	21,341	12,147	56.92	9,194	43.08	
21. Toliary II	128	128	47,341	34,721	353	34,368	23,158	67.38	11,210	32.62	
TOTALS	1,720	1,720	691,966	530,316	6,214	524,102	341,027	65.07	183,075	34.93	

CSO: 3419/269

MADAGASCAR

YOUTH MINISTER RETURNS FROM PRC, COOPERATION PLANNED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 4 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

/Text/ Koussay Said Ali, the minister of youth, returned yesterday from a visit to the People's Republic of China. Welcomed upon his return by His Excellency Ambassador Dai Ping and representatives of his ministry, he stated that this trip was very satisfying because it was ascertained that the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the People's Republic of China have identical views with regard to youth on the organizational and international level. "Our two countries have the same past," he stressed, "because of this it is very easy for us to understand one another and I was all the more pleased by the honorary welcome of the Chinese youth leaders."

Furthermore, Minister Koussay Said Ali said that after his meeting with various Chinese officials including the president of the Federation of Chinese Communist Youth, the vice president of the National Assembly, and the president of the Commission on Physical Culture, the Institute for Training Cadres in Peking, etc., it was agreed that the two countries will improve exchanges of athletes and youth.

In this regard, the Peoples' Republic of China is going to allow us to benefit from its experience by sending two volleyball experts and two ping pong experts to Madagascar. As for us, we are going to send cadres to China to take courses at the Institute for Training Athletes in Peking. But, as the sporting equipment manufacturing plant in Peking is known for the workmanship of its products--products recognized by international organizations and especially by the International Soccer Federation--Minister Koussay Said Ali said yesterday that from now on we will order all our sports equipment from China. In any case, the heads of this plant have already agreed in principle to send two Chinese experts to Madagascar so that we can benefit from their experience--another form of South-South cooperation in some ways as it involves an exchange of technology between two underdeveloped countries.

As this first visit by a Malagasy youth minister to the People's Republic of China was very beneficial, Minister Koussay Said Ali did not fail to thank the National Federation of Chinese Communist Youth and the Chinese authorities through the PRC's representative in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, His Excellency Mr Dai Ping.

9693
CSO: 3419/133

MADAGASCAR

LIBYAN YOUTH AID REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 8 Oct 82 p 5

Text: At the end of the morning yesterday, Mr Salem Ali Salem Dannah, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to Madagascar delivered a batch of sports equipment worth 5 million Malagasy francs to Youth Minister Koussay Said Ali. On this occasion he stressed that through this gesture his country wanted to participate in the promotion of group sports in Madagascar. "This is a gift from the Libyan youth to the Malagasy youth," he specified, "and we hope that it will contribute to the promotion of group sports in all the faritany's of the island." Mr Salem Ali Salem Dannah concluded his speech by hoping for a strengthening of cooperation between the two countries.

As for Minister Koussay Said Ali, he was anxious to thank the Libyan people, the Libyan youth and the country's government in the name of the Revolutionary Power, the government and the Malagasy youth. "This gesture is greatly appreciated," he continued, "particularly since it comes at a time when the Malagasy Youth are beginning to thrive and to have good results, particularly in the area of athletics." Afterwards, he stressed the fact that the Democratic Republic of Madagascar regrets that the Tripoli summit failed. "In any case," he stated, "we will always support the Libyan people so that their leader Qadhafi may also become a leader of Africa. In order to do this, we are going to support the success of this ONU summit." In concluding his speech, Minister Koussay Said Ali requested Mr Salem Ali Salem Dannah to please convey the thanks of the Malagasy Youth to the Libyan leader, the Libyan government and the Libyan Youth. Let us note that this ceremony for the donation of the sports equipment took place on 7 October, in other words on the 12th anniversary of the withdrawal of the Italians who colonized this country since 1911.

9693
CSO: 3419/133

MADAGASCAR

JAPANESE AID REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 8 Oct 82 p 2

/Text/ As we announced in our last edition, a large delegation from JICA /Japan International Cooperation Agency/ arrived in Antananarivo yesterday where they will discuss with Malagasy authorities methods to be implemented to make Japanese-Malagasy cooperation even more effective.

Headed by Mr Ryozo Matsuyama, executive director of the agency, this delegation includes six members. During their visit the members will meet with Malagasy leaders, especially with the head of foreign affairs and the Ministry of Agricultural Production and Land Reform. They will also go to Antsiranana where they will visit the Center for Technical Training in Stock Breeding, the fruit of Japanese-Malagasy cooperation in which Japan's participation amounts to a little over 1 billion Malagasy francs.

The importance of cattle to Madagascar and what it can represent to the country's economy is known. Unfortunately, in stock breeding as in almost all other sectors of the economy, a certain amount of organization is proving to be more and more necessary. Grandfather's dreamy way of raising stock is over! Japanese experience in this area will thus be shared by means of this ultramodern center where five Japanese experts are currently stationed while six Malagasy youths are being trained in Japan to take over later. Hygiene, feeding, reproduction--here nothing is left to chance. Two experts in water supply are part of the delegation for drilling the wells required to water the cattle.

"Madagascar," Mr Ryozo Matsuyama confided to us yesterday, "is the third country in Africa where we have completed a center like this. The two others are in Tanzania and Egypt. Our aim in coming to Madagascar is to study with the Malagasy authorities all existing means to provide the maximum yield for the center."

Mr Ryozo Matsuyama and his colleagues will take advantage of their trip to Madagascar to explain to leaders here the numerous activities of the JICA which, let us remember, is the equivalent of the French Aid and Cooperation Fund. In fact, it is involved with sending out experts, equipment, welcoming foreign interns to Japan, non repayable financial cooperation, sending out "young volunteers for technical cooperation," etc. "If the Malagasy authorities request it," Mr Matsuyama confided to us yesterday, "we are completely available to study their proposals."

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

LIBYAN GIFT:-Yesterday morning Minister Christian Remi Richard, interim minister of the interior, received 50 wide carriage Olivetti typewriters donated by the government of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for use in our decentralized collectives. The excellence of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two nations was mentioned during the ceremony by Minister Christian Remi Richard and the representative of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to Antananarivo. Text
/Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 5 Oct 82 p 1/ 9693

CSO: 3419/133

MALAWI

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY--Malawi and the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday signed three agreements totalling K7.9 million (about DM17.9 million). Under the agreements, the Federal Republic of Germany, acting through the German Loans Corporation (KFW) will provide a grant for K2 million (about DM4.5 million) for the rehabilitation and modernisation of Limbe Railways workshops, K4.3 million (DM9.4 million) for Blantyre City Sewerage Scheme (phase three) and K1.6 million (DM3.6 million) for financing rural growth centres project in the country. [Excerpt] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 17 Nov 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/346

NIGERIA

POSSIBILITIES FOR OJUKWU ANALYZED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 23, 17 Nov 82 pp 6-7

[Article: "Running Mates"]

[Text]

NIGERIA: RUNNING MATES. Contrary to widespread reports, Odumegwu Ojukwu has not yet joined President Shagari's *National Party of Nigeria* (NPN). A formal declaration by him to this effect had been widely expected on his 49th birthday in early November, and he came close to it when he said that the Ibos in Imo and Anambra states should "stop being confrontational towards the federal government because it is natural that nobody at the centre would give assistance to any state that proves confrontational". While this shows a positive approach to the NPN as well as a nice line in pragmatism, it falls short of joining the party.

Ojukwu is reluctant to burn his bridges without being offered a major post. Because returning from his Ivory Coast exile he seemed convinced that the vice-presidency had been offered to him, possibly because some of the NPN emissaries went further than Shagari would have done. More recently senior NPN officials have spoken of Ojukwu in relation to one of the 19 national vice-chairmanships (one for each state). Ojukwu is unlikely to think in those terms.

Shagari may yet have to offer Ojukwu a major post to ensure victory in next year's elections, but several considerations weigh against this move. Ojukwu's public support among the Ibos has fallen off considerably since his return in June, and a number of his former allies have spoken out against his early return to politics. Secondly, for many influential NPN members from the north, co-operation with Ojukwu is anathema. Alhaji Abubakar

Tugar, a Bauchi member of the House of Representatives and chairman of its important committee on states creation, has publicly said that he would leave the NPN if Ojukwu joins it. Finally, Ojukwu's flamboyant personality would put Shagari, whose manner is restrained, in the shade.

The only other leader thought capable of attracting most of the Ibo votes is ex-president Nnamdi Azikiwe, who heads the *Nigeria People's Party* (NPP). Ojukwu has already proved useful to the NPN as a lever on the NPP against cementing its alliance with the UPN and other parties comprising the *Progressive Parties' Alliance* (PPA). This grouping would have to be led by Azikiwe to win support in the north or east, where *Unity Party of Nigeria* (UPN) leader Obafemi Awolowo is still regarded as the chief adversary — a reputation he seems able to shake off. Reports earlier this month that Awolowo had agreed to become Azikiwe's running mate may have been NPN-inspired; anyhow,

they were strongly denied by UPN spokesmen. A strong PPA could threaten Shagari's hold on the country, and force him to accept Ojukwu. But if Azikiwe could be persuaded not to rock the NPN boat with his lion's share of the Ibo vote, Shagari might still be assured of victory without offending those who remain hostile to Ojukwu.

There are signs that Azikiwe has got the message: the NPP is already modifying its tone to the NPN. For instance, while demanding an enquiry into the Muslim riots last month, it pointedly exempted the NPN from blame by stressing that none of the rioting states was governed by Shagari's party.

The UPN is now too preoccupied with internal difficulties to give the PPA much thought. Awolowo was overruled last month when he tried to insist that the five UPN state governors should be renominated unopposed as candidates. It was the first open sign of rebellion against Awolowo's leadership. It now seems possible that he may have to give way sooner rather than later to one of his younger UPN rivals. (Governor Bolo Ige of Oyo State and Governor Jakande of Lagos State are both frequently mentioned in this context). Should this happen, Azikiwe might have a UPN running mate ready to accept the more junior post, and in this event Ojukwu would probably be brought in by the NPN. The NPN attitude may become clearer after 10 December, when the NPN's national convention will appoint all senior officials according to the party's zoning system (AC Vol 23 No 16) •

CSO: 3400/336

EXPORT LICENCES PROVIDE INCOME

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Nov 82 p 20

[Article by Yinka Guedon]

[Text]

NIGERIA realised 765,173,506.71 Naira from export licences between 1979 and September this year, Alhaji Bello Maitama Yusuf told newsmen in Lagos on Tuesday.

"Some of our exporters in this category have not been patriotic enough to repatriate the foreign exchange they realise from the sales", he said.

According to him, the government took serious exception to it and strict measures would be imposed to ensure that "the fruits of our export trade are used for the benefit of the economy".

On distributive trade, he said that as at the end of August this year, 4,375 distributors were appointed throughout the country.

This, he explained, was to make sure that essential commodities were made available all over the country to avoid scarcity and check inflation.

The Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC) has therefore introduced a new distribution system: Under the system, which

came into effect in March, distributors were expected to handle the distribution of the company's goods in addition to the existing channels of distribution.

Trade agreements, he said, had also been concluded with Gabon, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Cameroun, Bulgaria, China, Hungary and Turkey since 1979 for the exportation of our goods.

The minister also said the trade deficit of over two billion (2,044 million) Naira suffered by the nation in 1981 should not be blamed on anyone.

"The deficit was purely as a result of a total world economic recession with particular reference to oil glut issue" he declared.

"But the trade deficit of 1981 is bound to be reduced considerably as a result of the present austerity measures" he said.

Also as a result of the oil glut, the further maintained, the sale of the countries main revenue earner oil dropped by 50 per cent.

Ninety-five per cent of the country's revenue is got from oil.

The minister said industrialized countries like England, Brazil and U.S. suffer similar problems and that even Japan has a deficit

of 22 billion Naira.

"So under the present circumstances, Nigeria is doing comparatively well regarding world economy" he adduced.

His breakdown showed that the total value of imports in 1979 was 6,169.2 million Naira, while export stood, at 10,379.6 million, leaving a trade surplus of 4,210.4 million Naira.

In 1980, the situation improved further when the value of imports was 9,059.6 million Naira, while that of exports was 14,198.7 million Naira, the surplus for that year was comfortable figure of 5,039.1 million Naira.

"But in 1981, the surpluses shown in the two preceding years did not only disappear but were replaced with a deficit of 2,044.7 million Naira," he said.

Therefore, the total value of the country's import in 1981 was 12,919.6 million Naira, while that of exports was 10,874.9 million Naira.

Furthermore, he said, mineral oil continues to dominate the export trade. In 1979, it accounted for 95.2 per cent of total exports at 9,894.6 million Naira.

And in 1980 and 1981 it yielded 96 per cent or 13,632.3 million and 96.9 per cent or 10,533.6 million respectively.

LANGUAGE TEACHING URGED FOR SCHOOLS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Nov 82 p 17

[Text]

Federal and State Governments have been called upon to provide a 'special fund' to develop Nigerian languages for teaching all subjects in our schools.

This was contained in a communique issued at the end of a five-day First National Seminar on Reading held recently in Zaria.

The communique said that Federal and State Governments should provide fund to assist the National Language Centre to intensify development of children's mother tongues for learning purposes.

It said, "it should be possible to have scholarly and scientific studies written in or and translated into Nigerian languages".

The communique said that steps should be taken to mount mass literacy campaigns so that every adult would be able to read

and write in at least his mother tongue.

It suggested that the study of Nigerian languages should be made compulsory at both the primary and secondary schools.

It was further suggested that a pass in a Nigerian language should be a requirement in award of certificate and promotion of pupils.

Apart from the pupil's mother tongues, the communique added, our children should also learn one other Nigerian language.

The communique called on governments to encourage increased production of teachers of Nigerian languages. It said that such teachers should be adequately compensated for teaching the languages.

It thanked the federal and state governments for translating government documents and information materials into our languages.

CSO: 3400/336

PART WORKERS REFUSE TO CALL OFF STRIKE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Suleiman Dangana]

[Text]

THE President of the Nigerian Ports Authority Workers' Union (NAPWU), Chief Haruna Agbenukuena, said in Lagos yesterday that the industrial action by workers of the NPA would not be called off until their demands were met.

Chief Aruna, reacting to an ultimatum by the Ministry of Transport to return to work or be sacked, said the strike would continue because the Minister of Labour, Mr. ~~Emmanuel~~ Osapion, had refused to confirm the Industrial Arbitration Panel's (IAP) award in respect of end-of-year bonus.

He said the minister had failed to honour an earlier agreement reached at a meeting held between the workers' representatives and the minister on November 2.

The union president further alleged that there was also a deliberate move by the Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Transport, Alhaji Alfa Wali, to use bureaucracy to frustrate the demands of the workers.

He cited a situation where the permanent secretary had informed the workers' representatives that a letter had been sent to the appropriate government quarters to effect action on the workers' demands but it later turned out that no letter was written at all by him.

According to the union president, the issue got to a point where the Secretary to the Federal Government, Alhaji Shehu Musa, had to advise that the award be sent to the Federal Executive Council for a decision.

He further told the New Nigerian that the advice of the Secretary to the Federal Government was aimed at ensuring that neither the NPA management nor the Ministry of Labour should be blamed if eventually, the demands were not met.

He stated that these two bodies failed to heed this advice which had pushed the workers to the wall.

The Director of Industrial Relations at the Federal Ministry of Labour, Mr. J. I. O. Bosah, told the New Nigerian that the IAP award had been communicated to both the management, junior and senior staff associations of the NPA.

He explained that if the minister forwarded an award to the union and the management, both parties could lodge an objection within 21 days.

If, however, there was no objection within 21 days, he said, the minister goes ahead to confirm the award.

The award, he added, was sent to both parties on Tuesday.

CSO: 3400/336

AUSTERITY MEASURES HIT TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Nov 82 p 20

[Text]

THE Chairman of Nigeria External Telecommunications (NET), Dr. Ibrahim Tahir, said in Lagos on Wednesday that the current economic stabilisation measures are the major problems facing the establishment.

Dr. Tahir told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that another problem was the poor conditions of service for the workers.

He said the management was, however, doing its best to reduce the problems and also to check mal-practices among the officials in the establishment.

Dr. Tahir said the Enugu, Kaduna and Abuja telecommunication projects would yield 500 million Naira annually by 1985, and that the projects were currently generating between 120 million Naira and 140 million Naira annually.

He said within the last 12 months NET had completed eight international communication projects.

The projects are in Benin, Calabar, Bayelsa, Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Enugu and Port Harcourt.

He said that NET offices in Niger, Gongola, Plateau and Ondo states had already taken off, while those in Imo, Benue and Abuja were under construction.

Dr. Tahir said the organisation was doing its best to ensure that it keep up with international standards and to generate more revenue for the nation.

CSO: 3400/336

RICE IMPORT STATISTICS REPORTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Nov 82 pp 1, 13

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text]

NIGERIA imported 463 million Naira worth of rice last year, the Director of the National Cereal Research Institute, Badeggi, Mr. C.O. Obasola ~~has~~ revealed. In an ~~an~~ address ~~to mark~~ this year's Farmers Field Day, organised by the institute, Mr. Obasola said the demand for rice in the country reached such a height last year that an estimated production of 1,241,000 tonnes had to be supplemented with importation of about 658,000 tonnes.

He said the national annual growth rate of demand of rice in the country, which according to United Nation Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) stood at 6.4 per cent in 1973 to as high as 16 per cent this year while the present domestic production rate was two per cent.

He said ~~efforts~~ ~~must~~ be doubled to meet the net demand for the crop in order to reduce importation.

Mr. Obasola was of the view that our resources in land and climate, were more than adequate for attaining self-sufficiency in crop production.

He gave the assurance that the institute would do everything in its power to stimulate the interest of farmers and encourage them to use the institute's research findings to boost crops production in the country.

He said the institute had already bred 28 varieties of rice, 25 of which were suitable for the various low land "fadamas" in the country.

These varieties, he said had been made available to farmers and were now being planted in most parts of rice growing areas of the country.

Mr. Obasola also said that the institute in cooperation with the federal and state ministries of agriculture, trained more than 2,300 extension workers within the last one year for the Green Revolution programme.

Mr. Obasola however said lack of fund was adversely affecting some of the research projects of the institute.

Declaring it open, the Governor of Niger State, Alhaji Awwal Ibrahim commended the institute for organising the field day which, he said, would enable farmers to know first hand, the activities of the institute and create a conducive atmosphere for exchanging ideas.

He urged the institute not to confine itself to research on rice alone, but to look into ways of improving the production of other crops which were also in great demand.

CSO: 3400/336

COTTON PRODUCTION REPORTED UP

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Dupe Motojehil]

[Text]

COTTON production which had been on the decline in the last five years is now picking up. the General Manager of the Nigerian Cotton Board (NCB) Alhaji Abubakar Tuman Gusau, told the New Nigerian last Monday.

Alhaji Abubakar said progress reports from farmers indicated that the board would meet the needs of textile firms which required over 400,000 bales of cotton lints per annum.

He gave the production figures as follows: 1976/77 456,101 tonnes; 1977/78 449,122 tonnes; 1978/79 200,000 tonnes; 1979/80, 185,000 tonnes and 1980/81, 200,000 tonnes.

He said textile firms which were forced to close down for lack of raw materials had now reopened.

He added that the board would be in a position, in three years time, to supply the textiles with all the raw materials they needed.

He said he was unhappy with the inability of the board to meet the demands of the mills.

The general manager said the decline in cotton production was partly due to the unwillingness of farmers to solely grow cotton.

He however said the board had been making efforts to get them more interested in cotton production.

Alhaji Abubakar said the board had mounted campaigns impressing on the farmers the need for early planting of cotton seeds and had increased the producer price of cotton from 460 Naira to 510 Naira per tonne.

These measures, he said, had generated so much interest in the farmers that he was confident of a better harvest.

Alhaji Abubakar said cotton production was 'labour intensive and since the inception of the Universal Free Education (UFE) scheme, farmers had shifted their attention from cotton farming.'

This was because the cotton farm had to be tended five times before harvest and the picking itself required many hands, he added.

He also said it was difficult to introduce farming implements

like harvesters because the farms were small and were cultivated with each farmers growing what he wanted, side by side with the cotton farms.

On the basis of this, he said, it would be difficult to harvest cotton on such farming system without damaging other crops.

Alhaji Abubakar said the board had difficulty in getting farmers to cultivate cotton because areas conducive to cotton production had greater potential for maize production.

He added that the board had distributed 300,000 Naira worth of insecticides and seeds to farmers free of charge this season.

He also said the board had built 72 permanent cotton markets at the cost of two million Naira, where farmers would sell their cotton to the licensed buying agents to the staff of the board.

He added that about 700 temporary cotton markets were also to be built by local government in cotton producing states—Kaduna, Bauchi and Sokoto.

He appealed to the state and local governments to hasten up the construction of the markets so that farmers would be able to sell their cotton with less difficulty.

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

WARNING ON HIRING ALIENS--Bauchi State Head of Civil Service Ahlhaji Shekarau Umar has warned government ministries and departments against appointing foreigners into the state service without clearance from the Governor's Office. The warning was contained in a circular dated November 2 and addressed to all heads of departments in the state. The circular reads: "Your attention is hereby drawn for information and guidance. You are reminded that offer of appointment to any foreign national must first be cleared with the Special Services Department of the Governor's Office." The circular directed that should there be any doubt as to the authenticity of any certificate, references for clearance must be made with the Special Services Department. Copies of the circular were sent to the Principal Private Secretary to the Governor, Chief of Domestic Staff, Secretary to the Government, all permanent secretaries, heads of extra ministerial departments and chief executive of parastatals. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Nov 82 p 20]

CZECHS CRITICIZED--A Czechoslovakian firm--Czechoslovakia Foreign Trade Corporation--is allegedly siphoning large sums of money out of the country by using fictitious Czechoslovakian names to obtain foreign exchange. The Bauchi State Head of Service, Alhaji Shekarau Umar made the allegation in a circular dated November 9, 1982. The circular said the company increased the number of its foreign personnel and also paid fictitious staff huge salaries several times higher than what they got in their home country. According to the circular, many more foreign firms were involved in this practice in order to get as much foreign exchange as possible which would then be remitted to their home countries. The circular warned all ministries, departments and parastatals doing business with "these European countries, particularly Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, to guard against their illegal activities. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Nov 82 p 16]

CSO: 3400/336

SENEGAL

SOURCE OF FUNDS USED BY PIT QUESTIONED

Dakar L'UNITE AFRICAINE in French No 107 Oct 82 p 1

/Article by Abdou Salam Kane/

/Text/ The Senegalese communists, who claim to be authentic, and Mamadou Dia met recently to combine their knowledge (?) and their funds against our party. These people had, and still have, nothing in common but their hatred of freedoms, and naturally the fruit of their union was a war machine directed against these freedoms: "ANDE-SOPI." This paper was intended to poison our fellow citizens sense of stability and reality, to drown it in waves of bitterness. It spent its funds to no purpose and as Mame Ongue recalled the other day, had the life span of a meteorite.

"ANDE-SOPI" has disappeared from our horizon. It is not seen in newsstands or on the street. No one, aside from its creators, knows what really has happened to it. Is it already dead and buried? Is it in hibernation awaiting better days? A mystery and a waste.

But, just when we find that "ANDE-SOPI" has definitely disappeared, a new phenomenon appears in the firmament: "DAAN DOOLE," the central organ of PIT-Senegal /Party for Independence and Labor/, in other words of the finally legal party, of the very same communists who were formerly associated with Mamadou Dia. If this is a coincidence, it is phenomenal and there's no mistake about it.

In politics one must be wary of coincidences. Rather, couldn't one say that in the Dia-PIT union it was the PIT who had the money, the sinews of war? As long as the sect had not been recognized, its leaders proved ready to pay for their protection. They took Dia as their godfather or mascot and agreed to finance the fantasies of a moody old man full of hatred. It could be in this way that "ANDE-SOPI" survived and now is perhaps dead since according to the communists no caution, even symbolic, is required any longer for the PIT's survival.

Isn't this a plausible explanation for the twofold turbulence in the sphere of the opposition press? Whether true or just likely, we prefer this explanation to the one which was circulating at one time and which mentioned the dark manipulations of a type of left-handed or secondhand son-in-law as

being at the root of the paper's survival. According to these rumors, the "ANDE-SOPI" debacle was the result of the discovery of the manipulations and the incarceration of their perpetrator. Despite all our objections to Mammadou Dia, we cannot believe that he could have so deliberately accepted assistance of such suspicious origin to finance publication of his paper.

A man who speaks of others' alleged corruption with such devastating sarcasm cannot leave himself open to suspicion of receiving illegal funds, even if it be more or less within the family. Not to mention that knowing the Third Republic, Mamadou Dia knows "what a misfortune" it can be for a politician "to have a son-in-law," as the song goes.

But, all this does not tell us where a party dedicated to poverty by definition and which has barely emerged from clandestine status gets the money to finance papers with all its might and to maintain an army of professional revolutionaries of the quality of Cissokho, Dansokho and other Samba Thiam's? Has it held up--or pardon, expropriated--banks or post offices in the great revolutionary tradition? We would have heard about it. Neither could businesses, which it denounces in column lengths, be the source of the PIT's wealth through contributions. Even less so its members, because first of all there are not many of them, and then, they simply do not have the means for such generosity. If it is true, in any case, that it is only Senegalese workers who are contributing to this party.

The Socialist Party itself, which has at least 1000 times as many members as the PIT, does not have the resources to finance three papers at the same time as the PIT was doing at one time with the simultaneous publication of "GESTUM" "DAAN DOOLE" and "ANDE-SOPI." Consequently, the issue of the source of the money becomes an obsession.

In leafing through the last issue of "DAAN-DOOLE" one comes across an article devoted to Poland which is astonishing nonetheless. I do not believe that General Jaruzelski's papers themselves could write such things about Poland today. It is as old as the cold war and completely idiotic. If it is true, as the author of this article writes, that all it takes is Radio Free Europe or BBC broadcasts, in Polish if you please, to lead the Polish workers to go on strike and to rush into the streets to demonstrate their discontent with a regime which is over 35 years old, then we have to believe that its foundations were not very solid. Also, how can one think that the seizure of 8 photocopiers, 24 kilograms of printing ink, paper and 30 kilograms of photographic stock in a shipment of provisions and medical supplies could have an effect--good or bad--on the lot of 35 million Poles? If the Poles were happy, what would the Warsaw government have to fear from this Western propaganda equipment and from the propaganda itself?

What I feel to be revealing and especially shocking is that the Polish customs authorities did not also seize and destroy the provisions and medicine from West Germany. This is an indication that they did indeed need them and that 37 years after the establishment of the People's Republic and Poland's entry into the paradise of real and scientific socialism, provisions and medicine still must not be sold to it, but given to it by West Germany which Poland justly claims is "revencharde."

All this to say that, from all appearances the PIT is not getting its money from Poland either. Nor from Ethiopia where, if we are to believe "DAAN-DOOLE" again, there is such destitution that they need a "Commission for Aid and Rehabilitation to assist the people with their daily problems." But, where then is the money coming from?

9693
CSO: 3419/131

SEYCHELLES

PRESIDENT RENE APPEALS FOR POLITICAL UNITY

AB021601 Paris AFP in English 1513 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Victoria, 2 Dec (AFP)--Seychelles President France Albert Rene last night broadcast an appeal for political unity in the Indian Ocean Archipelago, following the latest revelations concerning a new coup attempt against his socialist government.

President Rene, whose appeal coincided with a Radio Seychelles broadcast of secret recordings of a mercenary-led coup hatched last month in London, said that "all Seychellois without exception must be united and work together as brothers and sisters."

Mr Rene's government was the victim of a coup attempt last November carried out by a group of South African-based mercenaries.

The head of state was referring to supporters of his former Seychelles People's United Party, now replaced by the Sole Legal Seychelles People's Progressive Front [SPPF], and those of the defunct Seychelles Democratic Party of ousted President James Mancham.

At the recent party meeting he called on the SPPF to set an example for unity by offering the hand of friendship to "enemies of the revolution".

"Instead of being affected by the enemy, the avant-garde of the SPPF should instead show, by its example and its spirit of fraternity, that the society being created was one of unity and brotherhood," he said.

CSO: 3400/279

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT'S SIMILARITIES TO U.S. SYSTEM NOTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by Mike Hough]

[Text] **BASICALLY, both the Government's July guidelines and those contained in the second report of the President's Council rest on the assumption of power-sharing among Whites, Indians and Coloureds, specifically on matters of common concern; the principle of consensus as represented by the concept of concurrent majorities needed in each chamber of Parliament for legislation; the maintenance of basic community identities; and the principle of separation of executive and legislative powers to a larger extent than is presently the case.**

This is reflected in the creation of the office of Executive President.

The President's Council guidelines do, however, carry this separation further than the Government guidelines insofar as the council proposes that no Minister or Deputy Minister may be a member of any chamber of Parliament.

Both the Government and the President's Council proposals represent a mixture of different constitutional models.

The concept of an indirectly elected President is in line with the American system, although the method of election differs.

The President can return altered legislation to the chambers. But, unlike in the American system, a simple and not a two-thirds majority will be sufficient to give the chambers their way.

There is provision for impeachment on certain grounds, which is similar to the American system.

The President may not be a member of any of the chambers — this is also similar to the American system — and he will be appointed for a fixed period, excluding his removal through a motion of no confidence.

Unlike the American President, the South African President's term of office will correspond with that of Parliament, according to the July guidelines.

And although he may dissolve Parliament at 12-month intervals, unlike

the situation in the United States, this would in fact mean that he would lose office and that the new Parliament would have to re-elect him.

In the US, too, the electoral college for Presidential elections is not a Parliamentary body.

The proposed South African system also differs from the American system insofar as there is provision for a Senate acting *inter alia* as an additional curb on Presidential power by for instance having to ratify all treaties concluded by the President.

Whereas in the US the Federal Court decides on matters of jurisdiction and the interpretation of the Constitution, the South African President will, according to the proposed guidelines, decide on these matters.

In the proposed South African system the courts will have a testing right, but only on procedural matters, that is whether the correct procedures for amending entrenched clauses in the Constitution have been followed.

The proposed South African President will therefore in certain respects have more powers

than his American counterpart, and in other respects less.

In the US, Congress as a whole has the power to declare war, although the executive's actions during negotiations may make war almost inevitable.

In the proposed South African Constitution, the President will have the power to declare war.

In the US the President does not have the power over the Budget which is proposed for the South African President.

Unlike the proposed South African system, the American President is also not mentioned as a component of the legislature. This does not refer to the fact that he may under neither of the two systems be a member of any chamber.

The executive in the US does not formally initiate legislation, as provided for in the President's Council's proposals.

As for the possibility of conflict between the proposed three chambers of Parliament in South Africa, the President's Council's report proposes that the President may use his discretion on whether to refer an issue to the President's Council for decision or not.

If he decides not to, it will be his decision on what the outcome will be.

In the US in case of a similar deadlock between the two Houses, there is no provision and no formal executive power to solve the deadlock.

A major difference between the US system and that in South Africa is to be found in the degree of party discipline and centralisation.

In an extra-Parliamentary system, even in the US, a constitutional separation of powers will be weakened if the same party simultaneously controls the Presidency and the majority in Congress.

To some extent this is neutralised in the US because of a lack of strict party discipline and the decentralisation of political parties.

In the proposed South African system, where parties are at present highly disciplined and to some extent also centralised, it is foreseen in the President's Council's proposals that Ministers will stay in touch with the Parliamentary process through the caucuses of the various political parties and that they can even hold leading positions in such caucuses, as is at present the case.

To some extent this will affect both the point that the President's Council makes about the need for Ministers to be free from involvement in the political strategies of political parties, and the independence of the legislature from the executive.

It is also implied that the South African President will be the leader of the majority parties "in the various chambers of Parliament", in line with the present convention pertaining to the Prime Minister.

The Government guidelines and the Presi-

dent's Council report also bear certain resemblances to the French system, for instance the power of the French President to dissolve Parliament as often as once a year and to take drastic emergency measures should there be a threat to the security of the state.

Unlike the proposed South African system, the French President is, however, popularly elected and Parliament may adopt a motion of no confidence in the Cabinet which, if successful, can topple the Government.

As in France, the President's Council proposals prohibit a Minister from being a Member of Parliament. In France, however, the post of Prime Minister is retained.

The system proposed for South Africa is not completely foreign. Certain elements of the present proposals were present in the old Boer Republics.

And although only time will tell whether the system will work in practice, various problem areas have already emerged.

These include the need for concurrent majorities in the three chambers of Parliament on matters of common concern; the potential for conflict between Parliament and the executive; the possibility of conflict in the executive over matters of common concern, as the executive will be composed of Ministers from various chambers of Parliament; and uncertainty over the future position of urban Blacks.

INCREASED ANC COOPERATION WITH PLO INDICATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 82 p 10

[Text]

DURBAN. — There were indications that the banned African National Congress planned to step up its terror campaign against South Africa as the result of increased co-operation with the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

Speaking in Durban, where the latest in a series of locally-manufactured naval assault craft was handed over to the Navy, Gen Malan said the country was well-prepared for the planned attacks.

"South Africa will take the necessary steps at all costs to stay off (awear) this onslaught on its sovereignty," he said.

"I also wish to point out to these terrorist organisations, and those

who harbour them, that they stand to gain nothing from these continued attacks against, and in, the RSA.

"On the other hand, I wish to assure these organisations that some self-control from them would contribute towards tranquility, peace and stability on the sub-continent."

Gen Malan said South Africa did not want to destabilise any neighbouring states but, at the same time, would not tolerate efforts by others to destabilise and disrupt the Republic.

Referring to the new assault vessel just launched — a high-speed missile-carrier patrol boat — he said the South African arms industry had now reached the stage where it was actively involved in an overseas marketing campaign for its weapons.

Since the recent Athens arms exhibition, at which

South Africa had shown some of its most sophisticated weapons before being ordered to withdraw, Armscor had been receiving inquiries from all quarters of the globe.

"As far as quality is concerned, the South African arms industry is not ashamed of its products and would be able to compete any time with the best in the world."

The latest in a series of Minister-class naval assault craft, the SAS Kowie Coetzee is a high-speed missile-carrier equipped with modern detection and fire-control systems. It was constructed by the Sandock Austral company in co-operation with Armscor.

In a brief statement issued in Pretoria, Armscor said South Africa was now able to meet its own demands as far as building sea craft was concerned. —Sapa.

CSO: 3400/362

MANDELA'S APPEAL ON HIS DOCUMENTS FAILS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Dec 82 p 9

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court yesterday dismissed an appeal by Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, who is serving a life sentence, on Robben Island against the dismissal of an application regarding certain of his documents the commissioner of prisons intended to take into custody.

In the Cape Supreme Court on October 23, 1980, the Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice H E P Watermeyer and Mr Justice E M Grosskopf took the view that the commissioner had the power to take Mandela's documents into his own safekeeping.

He said it was impossible, on the papers before the court, to set aside the

commissioner's decision on the grounds of an improper exercise of discretion.

Yesterday, Mr Justice E L Jansen, with the concurrence of Acting Judges of Appeal, Mr Justice Trollip and Mr Justice Galgut, said the specific arguments raised by Mandela on appeal appeared to be largely the same as those considered by the lower court.

Mr Justice Jansen was in substantial agreement with the views expressed in that judgment and was of the view that the prayers in Mandela's application in regard to the exercise of discretion by the commissioner were rightly dismissed.

The judge also said the

fact that Mandela's documents were assumed to be "privileged" did not override the commissioner's general powers of taking articles from a prisoner and holding them in safe custody.

A further question was whether such taking would not infringe Mandela's fundamental right of access to his legal adviser.

The judge said that whatever the position might be where a prisoner was totally prevented from instructing his legal adviser, the facts of the present case did not constitute such an infringement.

The documents no longer concerned a pending case of contemplated

litigation. Mandela did not propose to send the documents to his attorney as a means of instructing him in any way. —Sapa

CSO: 3400/394

MEDUNSA CONFERS HONORARY DEGREE ON MOROKA

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Sinnah]

[Text]

THE Medical University of South Africa (Medunsa) conferred an honorary degree on the former president of the banned African National Congress, Dr James Sebe Moroka (90), during the university's first graduation ceremony at the weekend.

Dr Moroka was honoured in absentia due to illness. He was one of the very first black doctors in South Africa. After graduating in 1918, he made medical history in South Africa by his achievements against many odds. He has also helped many students through university, including two whites who are now doctors.

Thirty-four students obtained bachelor degrees in medicine and surgery. They were the

first to graduate from this university.

Among them were Dr Thamsanxa S Bomvana and Dr Lawrence B Khosa, who both obtained a distinction in paediatrics. A Diepkloof couple, Irene S N Ntuli and Norbet V D Ntuli were also among the medical graduates.

Dr Darkie J Sebopedi from Rustenburg became the first black in South Africa to receive a Masters in family medicine. Eight whites received honours in Bachelor of Medical Science and Masters degrees in medicine, while Prof Phillip Christopher Snijman, chairman of the Council of Medunsa, got an honorary doctorate in dental surgery.

Fifteen students received diplomas in dental therapy and six in oral hygiene. There were three diagnostic ra-

diography diplomas and two dietetics diplomas.

Thirteen students received diplomas in occupational and physio-therapy.

Twenty-two received diplomas in nursing administration and thirteen students received nursing education diplomas. Among them was the wife of a Pretoria Attorney, Mrs Kabonina N Moseneneke.

The Hon J H Steyn presented the diplomas and degrees, while Prof F P Retief, rector of the university, cast the vote of thanks.

The three-month-old Medunsa Choir, comprising students, cleaners and staff members, rendered music conducted by Mr Richard Maboea.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that according to the Minister of Education and Training, Me-

dunsa could provide health planning service for Third World conditions in Southern Africa.

Speaking at the official opening of Medunsa on Friday, Mr Steyn said the university could have decided to structure its training programme purely along academic lines, without considering the health needs of the sub-continent.

"Medunsa has accepted, however, that besides training doctors, veterinarians and dentists, it had to provide health assistance in all three faculties," Mr Steyn said.

The teaching personnel at Medunsa has increased from 30 to 145 in the five years of its existence. Students have grown in number in the same period, from 63 to 709.

CSO: 3400/394

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW DETAINEE GUIDELINES NOT ENOUGH

MB281004 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Nov 82 p 38

[Editorial: "Small Light in a Secret World"]

[Text] South Africans tend to be grateful for all mercies, no matter how small, emanating from the Ministry of Law and Order. The sense of relief at Mr Louis De Grange's new code for the humane treatment of detainees is therefore understandable.

That relief, however, owes less to the code itself than to the fact that the minister has belatedly acknowledged--after possibly more than 50 deaths in detention--that something needed to be done.

It is a refreshing change from a minister, who like his predecessor, has appeared blithely unconcerned about the often dreadful fate of the unfortunates who have disappeared into his charge.

Perhaps Mr Le Grange has at long, long last realised that callousness ill befits his office, that both the fact of detention and the fate of those who are subjected to it provides South Africa's enemies with some of their most effective ammunition, and that the death of Neil Aggett, coupled with persistent allegations of torture and intimidation, has fuelled a rising tide of bi-partisan concern--and shame--within South Africa itself.

But the relief that the minister is finally ready to admit implicitly that all is not well in his secret world and is willing to do something about it, must be tempered by the fact that his remedy falls far short of the ideal.

Is there any sound reason, for example--beyond a desire by the police to admit no outside inquiry into their treatment of detainees--why the minister's code should not be enshrined in law rather than limited to administrative directives? Even if South Africa's detention record was unblemished, the police would not escape the suspicion that they were less than diligent in investigating their own. Only a law whose application is monitored by an independent body can free them of that doubt.

Finally, it is not time--now that Mr Le Grange has tacitly admitted that the treatment of detainees leaves much to be desired--that he and the government

go further and abandon detention without trial altogether? For no matter what improvements they might attempt--and those announced this week are the bare and long overdue minimum--they are merely tinkering with a bad law which should be expunged from our statute books.

Whatever benefits the police believe they derive from a system which puts people beyond the reach of the courts, these are surely outweighed by the untold damage it has inflicted on South Africa's good name abroad--and on its sense of itself as a humane and civilised society.

CSO: 3400/279

GOVERNMENT REJECTS COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS

MB030930 Johannesburg THE RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by John Battersby, Political Correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town--The government has rejected a key recommendation of the president's council in its second report that there should be "the greatest possible degree of separation" between the functions of the legislature and the executive in a new constitutional dispensation.

The government has also rejected the recommendation that membership of the executive should be incompatible with membership of the legislature.

The government, however, has not adopted a final position on other key aspects of the PC report because it intends to leave room for negotiation with coloured and Indian leaders.

They are due to meet the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, next Thursday.

Mr Heunis told THE RAND DAILY MAIL last night that at its final cabinet meeting in Pretoria this week the government had reaffirmed its earlier position--contained in its Federal Congress Guidelines--that members of the executive should be appointed from the chambers of the Tri-Cameral Parliament as a general rule.

"However, the government accepts that the need may arise for someone to be appointed to the cabinet from outside the chambers," Mr Heunis said.

The government's rejection of this key recommendation, which it was urged by the PC to reconsider, will immediately put a question mark over other recommendations of the PC which were based on the assumption that the government would accept the principle of a separation of functions.

Its recommendation that the president and the cabinet should not be subject to motions of non-confidence, and should not be capable of being compelled to resign, was motivated by the argument that such mechanisms would be incompatible with the principle of a separation of functions.

The recommendation, also contained in the President's Council's first report, that there should be a maximum degree of separation of functions between the legislature and the executive has emerged as the main point of conflict between the government and the President's Council.

The PC's Constitutional Committee warned in its latest report that it would be "unwise to link the proposed strong and stable executive too closely to a legislature which was still trying to find its feet."

The PC report also recommended that ministers and deputy ministers should not be members of parliament and should not hold any office in parliament.

CSO: 3400/279

DEATH SENTENCE APPEALS DISMISSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 82 p 13

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN.

— The appeals of three men convicted of high treason for acts that included the attack on the Booyens police station and Sasol II at Secunda have been dismissed by the Appeal Court.

The appellants were Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise. They were convicted in the Transvaal Supreme Court by Mr Justice C D J Theron on August 18, 1981, and were all sentenced to death.

Tsotsobe's conviction arose from the attack on the Booyens police station on April 4, 1980, and on Uncle Tom's Hall, Orlando West, on May 5, 1980, the setting of TNT explosives under and near the railway line and attached to an electric time switch at Dube railway station on October 14/15, 1980, an attack on the West Rand Administration Board offices at Diepkloof on October 30, 1980, setting up an underground base in Meadow-

lands between April and November 1980 and being in possession of arms, ammunition and explosives for the purpose of war, sabotage and subversion.

Shabangu was responsible for a handgrenade attack on the house of a police constable at Bloemfontein on April 27, 1980. He then left for Swaziland, but returned on July 26, 1980 with orders to kill certain people.

On August 1, 1980, at Driekoppies in Kanguwane, he was in possession of weapons and ammunition intended for acts of violence and war in South Africa.

Moise, with other people, attached limpet mines at Sasol II on June 1/2, 1980. On those days, at Secunda and other places, he was in possession of limpet mines that he and others had brought into South Africa to commit sabotage.

He was arrested on October 26, 1980, when he returned from Mozambique to again reconnoitre at Secunda.

Yesterday's judgment, which consists of 143

pages, was delivered by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rabie, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Joubert Viljoen and Mr Justice Van Heerden (acting Judge of Appeal).

The Chief Justice said that in regard to Tsotsobe he was by no means persuaded the trial court had erred.

He referred to a passage quoted by the trial court, from Tsotsobe's confession that referred to the time when he first began to receive military training in a camp in Angola.

It showed he appreciated from the outset that he would, after completing his training, return to South Africa.

The second passage quoted from the confessions showed that Tsotsobe was eager to return to South Africa, which he regarded as his home.

It was difficult to see how, in the face of this paragraph, it could be suggested that Tsotsobe had left South Africa permanently.

It had also been submitted that Tsotsobe's ab-

sence from South Africa was of such duration that it could not properly have been temporary.

Mr Justice Rabie said the submission was without merit. The period of Tsotsobe's absence was admittedly a lengthy one — somewhat more than three years — but that did not mean that it was not a temporary absence.

It was contemplated from the outset that he would return to South Africa after completing his military training.

Tsotsobe's absence from the country lasted as long as it did only because his training lasted so long, said the judge.

After a detailed analysis of the evidence against Shabangu, the Chief Justice concluded that there were no grounds on which it could be held that Shabangu was wrongly convicted.

Similarly, with Moise, the judge considered there was no ground on which it could be held that the trial court had erred in convicting him of high treason.

On sentence, there had been argument that the trial court found the three men acted with a common purpose. The Chief Justice held that the trial court did not find any one of the appellants guilty in respect of acts which the other two were alleged to have performed.

Mr Justice Rabie said the trial judge stated in his judgment on sentence that he was mindful of, and considered all the evidence that was placed before him and all the submissions that were addressed to him when he decided to impose the sentences he did.

There was no reason for saying that he did not do so and it could not be said that he misdirected himself in any way.--Sapa

CSO: 3400/362

COURT REJECTS PLEA BY 'SAAN' JOURNALISTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 82 p 4

[Article by Sandra Lieberum]

[Text]

THE prosecution of SA Associated Newspapers, the editors of the Sunday Times and Rand Daily Mail and a senior journalist, for reports on the Seychelles coup trial has been upheld and leave to take the decision on review in the Supreme Court refused;

The trial will start on March 1 in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

The prosecution of SAAN, Mr Tertius Myburgh, Mr Rex Gibson and Mr Eugene Hugo, will be in camera. The State alleges that reports on April 13, 19 and 25 were prejudicial to State safety and evidence led could relate to classified matters.

An application for Mrs Beverley Hugo, wife of Mr Eugene Hugo, to be present will be considered by the presiding magistrate, Mr J van Dam on March 1.

The prosecution concerns allegations of involvement in the Seychelles of the SA National Intelligence Service made at the time of the trial of the mercenaries, 34 of whom are being released today.

The charge brought was the first under the new Protection of Information Act gazetted on June 16 and which replaced the old Official Secrets Act.

Mr E Wentzel representing the accused, objected on Thursday, when the trial was due to start, to the wording of the authorisation certificate and the formulation of the charges.

The three main charges on the certificate were retrospective under the Protection of Information Act with the alternatives under the repealed Official Secrets Act.

Mr Wentzel called for the immediate discharge of his clients on the grounds that the authorisation certificate was invalid.

He argued that people could not be charged retrospectively under a law which was not in existence at the time of the alleged crime.

In his ruling yesterday, Mr J van Dam, president of the Transvaal Regional Court Division, found that a retrospective charge could only apply if the new Act and the old Act were similar.

He found that "the two Acts, in many aspects, are dissimilar."

According to the Interpretation Act, the magistrate found that, in cases where the new law and the old law differed and retrospectivity could not be applied, a prosecution could be brought under the old Act.

CSO: 3400/362

SOUTH AFRICA

ALLEGED TERRORIST ADMITS PLACING MINES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 82 p 4

[Text]

AN alleged ANC terrorist, Mr Rogerio Hoffsani Chamusso (34), alias Patrick Shange, admitted in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday that he had attached a number of limpet mines to transformers at the Transalloys power station near Witbank.

He has pleaded not guilty to charges of killing two White men in a caravan park but pleaded guilty to a charge of sabotage.

He told Mr Justice A P Myburg and two assessors that he was instructed by ANC leader Joe Slovo in Maputo to come to South Africa on a mission of sabotage.

He was instructed to attack three targets — Sasol, Evander and Transalloys.

Mr Chamusso said he left South Africa on June 20, 1980, for Mozambique. He received military training in Angola and re-

ceived his instructions to carry out acts of sabotage directly from Joe Slovo in Maputo.

Mr Chamusso left Maputo by car on October 14 last year. A number of limpet mines were hidden in the boot of his car. He met a man called George at the Oshoek border post and was given R200 for disbursement among ANC members.

At a three-way stop-street near Ogies he met another member of the ANC who was known as Lawrence. While Lawrence was waiting in a car on October 23, 1981, he went to the transformer station at Transalloys. At about 6.30 pm he attached limpet mines to the transformers and set a time clock for three hours later.

Later he was arrested while trying to escape from a roadblock.

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday morning.

CSO: 3400/362

PROFESSOR HITS OUT AT GOVERNMENT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

TWO blacks, one from Soweto and the other from Atteridgeville were among 185 University of Witwatersrand medical students who were present at a glittering graduation ceremony this week.

A former school teacher from Orlando West, Mr Joel Skosana and Mr Peter Mabe of Atteridgeville were conferred with degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery at the university's Great Hall on Monday night.

Delivering a graduation address, Professor Phillip Tobias, dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Wits said the new proposals on political change did not provide any morally defensible solution to South Africa's problems.

He said the proposals failed because they entrenched ethnicity and also omit 70 percent of the country's population from consideration.

On change in the educational system and structure, he said: "There can be no meaningful change in society without a major revamping of the educational structure and the

removal of inequality, division, deprivation and racial obsession that have for too long bedevilled our schools, colleges and universities.

"The educational system will never be set right until the socio-economic and political fabric of South Africa is reshaped. It would be short-sighted to think that we can effectively struggle for educational reform when the social content of our schools and universities remain riddled with inequity."

Prof Tobias condemned the laws which prevented black students from doing medicine at white universities.

If the laws were to be done away with, blacks would not be faced with the unjust and discriminatory burden of negotiating a double hurdle — the universities' admission procedures and the need to obtain ministerial consent.

White medical students can study at five medical schools in three provinces, whereas blacks had only two to which they could apply and be admitted freely — Durban and Medunsa.

This, he said, accounted for the fact that only three percent of doctors who graduated in South Africa in the last 15 years were black.

SOUTH AFRICA

RESERVE BANK OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 82 p 17

[Article by Patrick McLoughlin: "A Prescription for SA's Economic Ills"]

[Text]

THE ECONOMY'S fever was broken and it had only to complete its convalescence before it could again step up its activity, the head of the economics department of the Reserve Bank, Dr C J de Swardt, said yesterday.

Dr De Swardt, who was speaking in Johannesburg at a seminar of the Institute of Personnel Management, said at the moment South Africa found itself in the middle of an economic downswing and the indications were that the economic scene would continue to be dominated by recessionary conditions next year.

However, if one accepted the existence of the business cycle, it was at least certain that an economic downswing would always be followed by an upswing.

"The present recession should, therefore, not deter us from preparing ourselves well in advance, not only for the next upswing, but also for longer-term economic expansion," Dr De Swardt said.

The current downswing had been triggered by the recession in trading-partner countries. This happened at a time when the South African economy was strongly overheated and it served to emphasise the need for a downward adjustment of excessive domestic demand.

In order to encourage this adjustment monetary and fiscal policy had to become more restrictive and had to be tightened even more when it turned out that the recession in the industrial countries would be of a much longer duration and also more severe than had been anticipated.

Given unfavourable developments in South Africa, the question arose naturally whether there was an appropriate remedy for this malaise.

"More, in particular, the question is whether the situation cannot be remedied by a change in economic policy," Dr De Swardt added.

Under prevailing circumstances, two broad economic policy options may be considered, he said.

Firstly, the economy could be stimulated, for example by means of increased government expenditure financed by bank credit and through other forms of expenditure in general.

It would be fairly easy to reverse the present decline in domestic expenditure, but only at a certain cost.

Any attempted economic upswing of this nature, however, could only be short-lived and could not form part of a sustainable longer-term growth in the economy.

The second broad policy option was to persevere with the existing policy in order to ease the balance of payments and inflationary strains in the economy.

At present, Dr De Swardt said, the country had to face the realities that the balance of payments was still in deficit, that there was a large amount of short term foreign debt to be repaid and that the inflation rate was still inordinately high.

"Unfortunately, the

principal aims of economic policy, namely balance of payments equilibrium, price stability and the promotion of economic growth, cannot be achieved simultaneously under the present circumstances," Dr De Swardt said.

"Undoubtedly, we have to accept this policy option, even if it means that in the short-term we will have to sacrifice economic growth and encounter increased unemployment."

Only in this way could the country lay a sound base for sustainable longer-term economic growth.

Maintaining the existing policy stance did not mean that economic policy measures had to be tightened further.

Nor did it mean that policy would not be adapted flexibly to changes in the underlying economic situation.

Both the Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Reserve Bank had indicated that they were satisfied that current policy measures were now achieving the desired effect, he said.

CSO: 3400/362

BIG BOOST FOR BLACK HOUSING REPORTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

SUPERMARKET tycoon Mr Raymond Ackerman has embarked on a multi-million rand housing scheme to build houses for his black employees all over the country.

The first phase of Mr Ackerman's scheme got off the ground yesterday when he handed over keys of 34 houses in Soweto to their owners, all employees of his Pick 'n Pay chain.

The houses, whose prices range from R18 500 to R30 000, have been made available following an agreement between the supermarket and a leading building society. The monthly bond repayments — which will be a

minimum of R70 a month — will be subsidised through the interest on R1-million invested in the building society by the chain.

Loan

Mr Ackerman told The SOWETAN that the 34 Pimville houses were the first of several housing projects he was planning for his black employees throughout the country. He added that he hoped to buy more land in Soweto in preparation for the second phase.

Soweto's "mayor", Mr David Thebehalu, welcomed the homeowners to their new houses during the opening ceremony. He en-

couraged the private sector to join hands in solving the area's critical housing shortage, adding that the public had been incorrectly informed about his council's rejection of the R12,3-million loan offered through the Urban Foundation.

He said the council was dissatisfied with the condition laid down for the loan.

Mr Ackerman said the houses had been built for various income groups. Two of the homeowners are Mrs Cathy Maphumulo, an assistant in the canteen at one of the outlets of the chain, and shelf packer Mr Richard Mtshizana.

CSO: 3400/399

LAND DEAL FOSTERS HOSTILITY TO ANC

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Dec 82 p 8

[Text]

MBABANE — In only four months since King Sobhuza's death in August, Swaziland's relations with the banned African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa have deteriorated to the point of polite tolerance.

And there are signs that the present leadership intends dealing increasingly harshly with ANC guerillas who try to use the kingdom as their base for attacks on South African targets.

Early last month, for example, Swazi police arrested an undisclosed number of guerillas and seized their weapons during a raid at the Lobamba village near the royal kraal. Later in the month the government threatened stricter action. It ordered that guerillas charged with illegally possessing arms of war would in future appear before the Swazi High Court and not the various magistrate's

courts as in the past.

Now the government is examining stringent legislation which will ultimately prevent ANC fighters arming themselves in Swaziland for attacks on selected South African targets.

If passed, the legislation could finally seal off what had become a major infiltration route for ANC guerillas operating either from Swaziland or crossing it en route from Mozambique.

One of the conditions of asylum is that refugees live according to the host country's laws — in other words: no weapons.

Although the announcement of the legislation follows closely on a recent resurgence of guerilla activity in northern Zululand and KaNgwane alongside the Swaziland border, government sources have hastened to deny any hint of South African Government pressure on

Swaziland.

Independent observers are convinced, however, that a combination of external South African pressure and a powerful conservative lobby within the Swazi leadership lies at the roots of the strained ANC-Swazi relationship.

The conservative lobby, observers say, has seen in the death of the king a chance to clamp down on the ANC and revitalise its relationship with South Africa at great economic advantage.

While the late king was committed to the aims of the ANC, his logistic support for the organisation was limited by the constant threat contained in the South African Government's "hot pursuit" policy. Now observers feel that apart from the threat of retaliatory military strikes into Swaziland, the now-postponed land deal is a major force shaping Swazi-ANC re-

lations.

One Mbabane-based Western diplomat said it was "highly unlikely" South Africa would engage in an internationally unpopular border adjustment issue without the promise of some hefty benefits.

"One of these conditions is undoubtedly a guarantee by the Swazis that they will keep the ANC in check in return for the land in Ingwavuma and KaNgwane," he said.

When the land deal was announced earlier this year it immediately drove a wedge between Swaziland and the ANC which saw the implications of one of its backers (Swaziland) openly dealing with its worst enemy (the South African Government).

Although Swaziland and the ANC subsequently denied reports of an estrangement, Senator Nsibandze felt it necessary to make an uncharacteristically strong pledge of support

for the organisation in a speech in Zimbabwe only days later.

Economically, observers feel South Africa is increasingly able to pressure Swaziland amid a worldwide recession.

At the same time the kingdom is under relentless pressure from its eastern neighbour Mozambique, the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations to take a harder line in southern African power politics.

But a Swaziland alienated from South Africa could not possibly derive the economic benefits it now enjoys if it had to turn instead to Mozambique.

According to one source the ANC guerrillas who stashed their weapons near the royal kraal may have done so to gauge the Swazi leadership's reaction to their activities.

Their arrest could not have left them in any doubt as to where they now stand.—SANS.

CSO: 3400/398

SOUTH AFRICA

SPARKS EXPECTED AS SANDTON DISCUSSES COLOURED TOWNSHIP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 82 p 13

[Text]

SPARKS are expected to fly at the Sandton Town Council's monthly meeting on Monday night because of a proposal to establish a Coloured township in the area.

Sources close to the council told The Citizen the Progressive Federal Party-controlled Management Committee would put the proposal to the council on Monday.

The chairman of the management committee, Mr Rick Valente, would not comment on the matter yesterday.

Sandton is one of the two PFP-controlled municipalities on the Witwatersrand (the other is Randburg). The PFP took eight of the 12 seats on the council in the March municipal elections.

The other four town councillors are all independents. It is believed that they will strenuously oppose the proposal.

At last month's town council meeting, the

council repudiated a Transvaal Municipal Association report in which any form of power-sharing with Indians and Coloureds on the local government level was rejected.

The report had been accepted unanimously at a recent TMA meeting despite the fact the Sandton had been represented there.

It later appeared that Sandton's two representatives, Independent councillor Mr Bill Hedding and town clerk Mr Jack Pretorius, had abstained from voting.

It was also revealed at last month's council meeting that Sandton was looking at the possibility of having Indian representation on the council.

The Indian community at present lives in Wynberg but is expected to move to Marlboro Gardens, which falls under the jurisdiction of the Sandton Town Council, in future.

CSO: 3400/362

INCREASING MEMBERSHIP IN TRADE UNIONS REPORTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Nov 82 p 11

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text]

MORE and more workers are joining trade unions and this could be attributed to the formation of "good structures like the shop steward council", believes the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu).

With special reference to two areas, Germiston/Wadeville and Alrode, Fosatu has looked into the Katlehong local worker struggle in 1982 — success and failures, and the intimidation act and other laws affecting workers in South Africa.

Fosatu says the organisation expanded very fast through the participation of the workers themselves in organising other workers. This came about through the formation of good structures like the shop stewards council, which was

formed in 1981. Membership is now more than 10 000. This is said to make Fosatu truly existing as an effective organisation today.

Other factors which have led to the success of the workers' struggle are: Education of members through locally organised seminars to stabilise and build worker leaders; the formation of shop steward councils which created unity right across the factories, where workers began to identify themselves against the enemy; the Federation acquired a breeding ground and everybody is singing Fosatu in the area; and there are more than five signed full procedural agreements where workers themselves have fought to win some rights to channel their grievances, to have a say in their day.

The difficulties encountered by the organisation were: over-expansion, which created big demands and great expectations from the fledgling organisation; the wave of strikes in this area received many grievances and was faced with tough employers, and workers' grievances were answered with "fights" instead of talks; and recession has caused Fosatu great harm, more than 1 000 of its members in the area have lost their jobs.

On recession, Fosatu said: "We condemn the stubbornness of the employer to just dismiss the workers when things are bad. We condemn this because the recession is caused by the employers and the consequences

are suffered by us. When they build factories, the pretend to be doing that for the good of workers, when things go astray from making profits they cut the costs on workers instead of on profits.

"This is going to cause us to lose our houses, and starve because we depend entirely on our meagre wages for a living. This is bad, in fact it teaches us that the employers are not interested in us but in our labour that creates profits for them. It teaches us the characteristics of the employers and to know what we want, and how cruel the system is."

Seminars will be held with the workers to discuss the dangers of all the problems raised.

CSO: 3400/394

SABA-SPONSORED BREAD BOYCOTT GROWS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Nov 82 p 5

[Text]

THE WHITE bread boycott campaign initiated by the South African Black Alliance (Saba) is gaining momentum as many shopowners in Soweto are stocking 50 percent less white bread than usual.

This was revealed in a snap survey undertaken by The SOWETAN in the area.

The Maponya Supply Store in Dube, which used to stock 12 dozen loaves of white bread during the week, are only stocking 6 dozen at present. During the weekend they are now stocking 15 dozen loaves instead of 25 which is an average decrease of 45 to 50 percent.

A spokesperson at the store said many people no longer bought white bread as before, but she did not think it was because of the boycott. She attributed the drop in sales of this basic commodity to the high cost of living.

At Duba Duba stores a spokesman said they stocked very little white bread because many people no longer bought it.

"Our sales dropped over the past four weeks and we felt it was a waste of money to stock something which the consumer did not buy. "When asked if this was due to the boycott he agreed that people seemed to be responding positively to this call.

Mr Gibson Thula, an executive member of Inkatha, said the findings of The SOWETAN corresponded with their reports concerning the boycott.

"We had a meeting on Wednesday and the reports we got from various members of our committee show that considerable progress is being made in this campaign.

"We wish to extend our appreciation to all organisations and individuals who are also taking part in this campaign. The campaign will continue until something urgent is done to reduce this price," he said.

Saba launched the white bread boycott after the Government increased the price of white bread to 53 cents a loaf, a price which Inkatha officials as well as the leadership of most consumer organisations agreed was too high.

People have now turned to homemade and brown bread and even school children have come out in support of the boycott.

In Mohlakeng township traders told The SOWETAN that local students had been campaigning from shop to shop warning them not to allow bakeries to bring white bread into their shops.

CSO: 3400/394

SOUTH AFRICA

FUEL PRICE CUT SCHEDULED FOR 1 MARCH

MB011340 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] The price of fuel is to be lowered by 1 cent a liter on 1 March next year, but the present speed limits are to be maintained.

Announcing the fuel price decrease at a news conference in Pretoria, the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, said that the government had come to the conclusion that it would be possible to avoid a fuel price increase in January, and, in fact, if other market trends were taken into account then a fuel price decrease was possible from March.

The fact that the government could not see its way clear to raising the speed limits was announced by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Piet Du Plessis, at the same news conference. He said that the government had considered the fact that petrol selling hours had been lengthened over the holiday season and the drop in the petrol price and had decided that the speed restrictions would remain unchanged. He said the longer selling hours and the lower price had been considered because these were factors that would lead to a higher consumption of fuel, particularly petrol. These factors could help right the current imbalance between petrol and diesel fuel consumption. Mr Du Plessis said that his department would continue to review the fuel situation.

CSO: 3400/279

BRIEFS

FORT HARE STUDENTS--Two charges under Ciskei's Emergency Proclamation R252 have been withdrawn against 17 Fort Hare university students and three others. The students, a Border Council of Churches field worker, a Wits University student and a Soweto high school pupil, will appear in the Zwelitsha Regional Court charged with public violence. The accused were to have appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday for a judge to rule whether two charges under R252 were valid. At a previous hearing advocate M T K Moerane, for the defence, argued that R252, cited in two counts, have been invalidated by the Ciskei Constitution Act. The magistrate ruled that a lower court could not make a decision on the validity of Proclamation R252. Mr Jurie Jurgens, Attorney-General, said yesterday he had withdrawn the charges under R252 as the proclamation had been repealed by the National Security Act enacted on August 27. Saying that he also wanted to ease the congestion in the Supreme Court, Mr Jurgens said it would not have served any good purpose to prosecute under R252. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Dec 82 p 2]

CISKEI STUDENT HELD--A former Fort Hare student, Ms Patricia Malukas (25), is believed to have been detained by Ciskei Central Intelligence Services this week. Ms Maluka was one of the many students who were allegedly forced off the campus of the university by Ciskei police during disturbances at the end of August. She served as an executive member on the interim committee before the rector, Prof J A Lambrecht, disbanded it. At the time of her detention at a road block she was travelling from East London to Mdantsane, a colleague reported. The security chief in the Ciskei, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, was not available for comment.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Nov 82 p 3]

SADF BASE FOR WALVIS BAY--Walvis Bay--The Officer Commanding Walvis Bay military area, Colonel G Nel, announced at the weekend that construction work costing several million rand would begin in 1984 to build a new military base at the port. The programme would also entail the rebuilding of the existing main military base and the erection of new improved houses for military personnel. Col Nel was speaking at the annual year-end function of the SA Defence Force.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Dec 82 p 13]

PONDOS VOW TO AVENGE DEATHS--Durban--An uneasy calm has settled over the Isipingo area on the Natal South Coast after the slaying of seven in a vicious faction fight between Zulus and Pondos at the weekend. Police have

confiscated a number of weapons used in the battle but so far no arrests have been made. Pondos in the district claim they were taken by surprise in Sunday's clash and they intend to avenge the killing of six of their tribe. Women and children have fled from the township because they fear further violence. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 82 p 15]

S. POLE RESEARCH--Cape Town--South Africa is to expand its research facilities in the Antarctic--site of the richest untapped deposits of minerals in the world--by building a field camp in mountains about 250 km from the Sanae base. A senior official of Transport Services disclosed yesterday that an outpost was to be established on the slopes of the rugged Grunehogna Mountains to provide an operational base for geologists and other scientists engaged in survey work and other studies in the area. The camp would comprise six buildings--three for sleeping, a general living room, a power shack and a store--and would be able to accommodate 18 people. The official said that, up to now, the teams of geologists and other scientists had to be flown to the mountain area by helicopter and then live in tents. The new buildings had been prefabricated in South Africa and were due to leave Cape Town in the Polar supply ship, SA Agulhas, in a fortnight. A special team of construction workers would travel with the ship to set up the new camp. All construction work would be completed within two weeks. The Grunehogna Mountains tower nearly 650 m above the icefields and are just over 1 500 km from the South Pole. Summer temperatures in the area peak at 5 deg C and drop to minus 40 in winter when sunlight is not seen for two months.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 82 p 13]

TRADE SURPLUS DECLINE--South Africa's trade surplus for October declined substantially, mainly because of a rise in imports and a decline in exports. Figures released by the Customs and Excise show a surplus for October of R251,7-million, against a surplus of \$599,4-million the previous month and a R24,9-million surplus a year ago. Exports during October fell to R1,76-billion from R1,91-billion in September, compared with R1,68-billion a year ago. Imports for October totalled R1,51-billion, compared with R1,31-billion in September and R1,66-billion in October the previous year. This is the first time imports have risen after four consecutive monthly falls. Adam Jacobs, economist at Volkskas, told me yesterday he believed the rise in imports was mainly the result of the coming Christmas season and that these should resume a normal pattern again after the festive season. Mr Jacobs says he is still of the opinion that the current account of the balance of payments should start to show a surplus on the middle of next year. The current account includes the service account, which, as a rule, shows a monthly deficit of R300-million. For the first ten months of this year, South Africa's trade deficit totalled R2,3-million, against a R120,8-million deficit in the same period last year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 82 p 22]

TAIWANESE TRADE--Taipei--Taiwan and Lesotho yesterday signed two agreements in Taipei to strengthen economic ties between the countries. Taiwanese Premier Mr Sun Yun-Suan and the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan, signed the Sino-Lesotho Trade Agreement--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Dec 82 p 8]

RIO TINTO LAYOFFS--Harare--Rio Tinto Zimbabwe has warned 1 440 employees at its Empress Nickel Mine and associated operations that the company will not have funds to pay them after the end of December. The workers were told on Tuesday that permission had been sought from the Ministry of Labour for them to be declared redundant. The request is not expected to be considered by the Cabinet until next week. In October, Rio Tinto accepted a Z\$2,7-million (R4-million) loan from the Government to cover Empress' operations until the end of the year. At the same time, a report was prepared for consideration by government and the group on the prospects of keeping the mine alive. A final decision on the report's findings has not yet been made. If Empress Nickel is put on to a care and maintainance basis, the displaced employees will receive redundancy notices depending on their length of service. While the Government has offered loans to keep the mine going, Rio Tinto has been reluctant to accept too much assistance because of the mine's limited life.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Dec 82 p 8]

TAIWANESE INVESTMENT--Taiwanese industrialists appear to be considering investing in Lebowa. Mr Louis Ho, general manager of L and N Enterprises Co Ltd in Taiwan, said in Pietersburg recently the prospects of establishing a factory in Lebowa looked extremely favourable. He was attending a dinner with the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, members of his Cabinet, the Commissioner-General for Lebowa, Mr Piet Pretorius and the general manager of the Lebowa Development Corporation (LDC), Mr Johan Koster. Mr Ho was one of a group of 10 Taiwanese industrialists specialising in garment and shoe manufacturing who visited Lebowa. The new decentralisation benefits recently introduced by the South African Government would play an important role in their deciding whether or not to invest in Lebowa, he said. He felt the trainable manpower of Lebowa, together with Taiwanese expertise could make a sound business of skilful garment production. He also mentioned the probability of introducing the system currently being used in Taiwan where a factory worker can start as early as 5 am and finish as late as 11.30 pm and be paid according to the number of finished products for the day. The LDC is currently conducting further negotiations with the Taiwanese industrialists. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 82 p 13]

CENSUS FIGURES--Harare--The population of Zimbabwe on census day in mid-August this year was 7 532 000, suggesting an apparent growth rate of 3 percent a year since the last census in 1969 when there were 5,1 million people. But in the same period the population of the towns and cities almost doubled from 861 000 in 1969 to 1 723 000, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development. His statement said the preliminary results showed that 23 percent of Zimbabweans now lived in towns or cities compared to 17 percent in 1969. Harare is the largest urban centre with 656 000 inhabitants, followed by Bulawayo (414 000), Chitungwiza (175 000), Gweru (79 000) and Mutare (70 000). Breaking down the figures by province, the spokesman said Mashonaland East had the most people, 1 491 000. The figures for the rest are: Manicaland 1 096 000, Midlands 1 092 000, Masvingo 1 034 000, Matabeleland North 880 000, Mashonaland West 859 000, Mashonaland Central 563 000 and Matabeleland South 517 000. "It should be noted," said the spokesman, "that a growth rate of 3 percent per annum has serious implications for social and economic development." To keep the same standard of living,

the country needed a growth in investment of 3 percent to every 1 percent annual growth rate. The growth in urban populations would put pressure on the demand for services, facilities and new jobs, as well as needing a major increase in food supplies to feed the large urban non-food producing population. But the rural population was still massive and "hence the major rural development programmes which the government has launched," the spokesman said. More detailed data would become available in time.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 82 p 10]

NAVY DIRECTIVE RESCINDED--The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan has ordered the immediate withdrawal of a directive to naval personnel not to "cause embarrassment" by raising service problems with Members of Parliament. In a statement in Pretoria yesterday, the Minister said the order was not in line with Defence Force policy. "I want to point out that the wording and intention of this particular order contradict each other. While it was well meant, it was badly worded. "Where the service matter is submitted as a grievance in terms of the military discipline code, there is a prescribed procedure whereby the grievance can be taken as far as the State President. "It would therefore be irregular to try and take the matter further at parliamentary level after the highest authority, namely the State President, has made a decision on the matter," Gen Malan said. "Regarding other matters, there is, however, a prescribed procedure, issued by me, to guide MPs in the handling of such cases. "It is, therefore, clear that the order had been incorrectly worded," he said. "The assertion in the naval order that the Minister is confronted by the Opposition in Parliament is an unfortunate one and is withdrawn without further ado because such matters are related to the tasks of the MPs and not the political parties. "I have already given instructions that the order must be withdrawn." -- Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 82 p 3]

NZUZO DETAINED--Ciskei Police have confirmed the detention of a Mdantsane man in terms of the Territory's security legislation. Brigadier M Tamsanqa, deputy commander of the Intelligence Services, said Mr Xolisa Nzuzo had been detained and might be released tomorrow when investigations would be completed. Mr Nzuzo was arrested by police at the roadblock near Mdantsane. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Dec 82 p 2]

VICTORY FOR CNA WORKERS--Wage negotiations between the Central News Agency (CNA) and the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) have ended with workers countrywide winning substantial increases. The talks followed the week-long strike by hundreds of CNA store and warehouse workers in the Johannesburg area earlier this month. The successful wage negotiations mean that CNA workers in urban areas will earn a minimum R235 a month, a 45 percent increase over the previous R160 monthly wage. CNA workers in rural areas will earn R190, a 35 percent increase over R140 monthly. All workers earning less than R450 monthly will also receive a R20 bonus while the handful of black workers earning above that figure will have their position reviewed in May next year. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Dec 82 p 2]

RAIDS CONTINUE IN CAPE TOWN--The Western Cape Administration Board Inspectors raided Cape Town southern suburbs yesterday. Eight-one people were arrested. They will appear in the Langa Correctional Court later today. In the past 2 days 216 people have been arrested. According to the [words indistinct] advice office, more than 2,000 people were arrested in October and they paid over 50,000 rands in fines. The office calculates that 210 families could have subsisted 4 months on this money. The 2,000 figure means that one in every 50 of Cape Town's black population was arrested that month. [Text] [MB021316 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 2 Dec 82]

BUS BOYCOTT IN DURBAN CONTINUES--Buses in the Clermont area of Durban were stoned again this morning by black commuters who are protesting against the increased tariffs which came into effect yesterday. Altogether 70 municipal buses have now been damaged and six drivers have sustained injuries. Commuters boycotted the bus service this morning. Buses only travelled as far as the outskirts of the Clermont residential area. [Text] [MB021431 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 2 Dec 82]

POLICE DETAIN MANDELA'S DAUGHTER--(Zinzi) Mandela has been detained. The 22-year-old daughter of former ANC leader Nelson Mandela was detained by police in an early morning raid on her home. A lodger who was present during the raid says the police arrived just before 0600 and confiscated copies of the "Free Mandela Campaign" pamphlets and books before taking (Zinzi) Mandela away. A police spokesman in Pretoria said he could not confirm the detention. (Zinzi) Mandela is due to appear in court on Monday on a charge of fraud. She allegedly forged a travel document and was arrested in October at a Swaziland border post. [Text] [MB021230 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 2 Dec 82]

NUCLEAR POWER STATION--It has been announced in Cape Town that South Africa's first nuclear power station will go to full power by May or June next year. The final stages of commissioning the giant Koeberg facility of the South African Electricity Supply Commission will begin soon, and emergency measures into the problems of the plant [as heard] are being coordinated with surrounding (?legal) authorities. The International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria, has a right to inspect the power station, which is situated near Cape Town. The South African Government has stated on a number of occasions that its nuclear program is being applied for peaceful purposes only. [Text] [MB031150 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Dec 82]

STRIKE TALKS--A meeting called by the Commercial and Catering Allied Workers' Union of South Africa (Ccawusa) to discuss a two-week old strike by the employees of Teltron Sound-Electrical company in Johannesburg, ended in a deadlock this week. According to the general secretary of the union, Emmah Mashinini, management would not re-open job vacancies of about 200 workers who went on strike two weeks ago. Their grievances involved the reinstatement of a dismissed worker, better salaries and improved working conditions. An ultimatum to either return to their posts or "dismiss yourselves" was ignored by the workers who, instead, marched to the union's offices. While negotiations were going on between the union and the company, some of the vacancies were filled with new employees. Mrs Mashinini said management only agreed to reinstate 85 of the workers "but the workers are against the idea." She said further negotiations would be held in an attempt to resolve the strike. Ccawusa is to send a memorandum to the head office of Checkers Stores following allegations that women cashiers were locked in a refrigerator whenever there was inconsistency in their daily takings. Cashiers at the stores of the Hillbrow branch, complained of undergoing "this humiliating experience" each time their takings did not cash up correctly. Management denied the allegations. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Dec 82 p 2]

CWIU--The Chemical Workers Industrial Union (CWIU), an affiliate of Fosatu, has signed a R2 a hour minimum wage agreement with three chemical companies in the Transvaal with effect from January next year. According to a statement from CWIU, the companies concerned are Matthey Rustenburg Refineries, Rechit and Coleman and Chesebrough Ponds. The union has consistently striven to achieve a living wage for its members in wage negotiations this year. Agreements with five companies now lay down a minimum wage of R2 an hour or more, the other two being Colgate-Palmolive and Revertex. The union said that where companies were paying very low minimum rates large percentage increases have been won, for example at Rolfes Limited an increase of 62,5 percent, and Union Liquidair (38 percent). This is in line with Fosatu's policy that all workers should receive a living wage. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Dec 82 p 4]

CSO: 3400/399

NEW CITIZENSHIP LAW EXPLAINED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Nov 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

THE Citizenship Bill will eliminate marriages of convenience between Swazis and foreigners seeking citizenship.

The traditional system of obtaining Swazi citizenship through chiefs (kukhonta) is also to be codified and embodied in the law.

Speaking during the first reading of the Bill in Parliament yesterday, Deputy Prime Minister Ben Nsibandze warned that when the Bill becomes law there will be tight controls against marriages of convenience for the purpose of helping foreigners get Swazi citizenship.

"Without such controls, one can foresee the danger of men marrying a string of foreign wives, getting them citizenship and then divorcing them," Senator Nsibandze said. "Provisions have been made in the Bill to deal with such a situation when it arises," he said.

Senator Nsibandze said marriage to a Swazi man will not mean automatic granting of citizenship. The woman would have to make certain declarations before citizenship is granted.

He warned that when people "khonta" to a chief, they should ensure that the full processes are completed to avoid problems which have been encountered in the past before the system was codified.

He said a number of people merely khontad to chiefs and then considered themselves as being Swazis without the full processes being completed.

He explained that when a person khontas to a chief, the chief, after consultation with his village council, reports to the King and makes recommendations. When the King approves he issues a khonta certificate and the person is taken by the chief to the Deputy Prime Minister's Office who then issues a citizenship certificate.

"You only end up with the chief if it is internal movement from chief to chief within the borders of the country. If a person comes from outside the borders of the country then it has to go through the whole process," he said.

Senator Nsibandze recalled that the problem of state-

less persons who regarded themselves as Swazis by khonta was so serious that in 1974 a committee was set up by the government to go out into the country side to find these people and register them.

"These people could not get passports in terms of the Passports Act, their children could not get scholarships bursaries and their rights were not defined," he said.

"In presenting this Bill, we are trying to normalise the situation," he said. He stated that some people who were caught in this situation resisted registration because they were born in the country.

"I need not say that there will continue to be natural born Swazis as we all know what that is in SiSwati," he added. He stated that people can be allowed to renounce their citizenship on condition the reason is a genuine one not meant to dodge national duties or as some kind of escapade.

Two MPs cited some problems in the Bill:

Mr. S.M. Dlamini wanted to know how the DPM

would grant citizenship to all those people who were registered by the government committee.

"What about the criminals among them, the arrogant criminals who confront the chiefs and say they have khontad?"

Mr. Dlamini would like farm owners to be brought under the control of chiefs for the purposes of applying for citizenship. He said this way the chiefs would be able to appraise their conduct and say whether or not they kick Swazis in the back in their farms.

He was also worried about a provision to grant citizenship to children who are born of Swazi women and foreign fathers who abandon them. "Does it mean we are going to take all these people? We will be overpopulated there are so many of them," he said.

Mr. O.Z. Dlamini pointed out some vague provisions in the Bill which he suggested should be amended.

QUARTERLY RISE IN FOREIGN ASSETS REPORTED

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 20 Nov 82 p 7-8

[Text]

DURING the three months ended September, 1982, Swaziland's net for foreign assets increased E22.6 million to E111.9 million in contrast to a fall of E16.7 million during the corresponding quarter in 1981. The rise in foreign reserves during the quarter mainly reflects exports receipts which began to flow-in over the period, and the usual Customs Union revenue receipts.

Government net creditor position with the banking system rose E8.3 million to E39.6 million during the quarter ended September 1982.

September figures show a sharp reversal of the previously increasing trend in bank lending to the private sector. The total declined E16.1 million or about 111 percent to E136.0 million but remained E6.3 million higher than at the end of the same quarter in 1981. Credit extended to industry, constituting about 82 percent of total bank loans and advances fell E10.4 million to E106.8 million. Mainly contributing to this fall was lending to manufacturing, which decreased E6.2 million from the June 1982

level to E45.2 million, in contrast to a rise of E7.7 million over the same quarter in 1981. Loans and advances outstanding to agriculture and forestry fell E4.9 million to E21.3 million, a marginal increase from September, 1981. Credit afforded to statutory bodies and to individuals followed the same trend by declining 14.5 percent and, 7.1 percent to E3.1 million and E19.9 million, respectively. Moderately offsetting this decline were loans and advances extended to mining and quarrying distribution and tourism and transport and communication which registered increases of E1.7 million, E1.2 and E1.1 consecutively from the previous quarter.

Currency in circulation showed some slight increase over the previous quarter to E42.0 million at the end of September, a level 7.6 percent higher than twelve months back. Demand deposits were up E0.8 million to E42.2 million and hardly changed from the same period a year ago.

Savings deposits stood at E29.3 million at the end of the quarter, a rise of E2.1 million and E4.7 million from June 1982 and September 1981, respectively.

Time deposits, the major component of quasi money fell E1.4 million in July and began to rise fairly moderately during the rest of the quarter to E71.7 million at the end of September, 1982. Largely contributing to this rise were business and personal time deposits which climbed to E6.8 million and E2.0 million mainly in call and short notice money. Time deposits at the end of September showed a 30.3 percent rise over the same date in 1981. Total private sector deposits increased E4.7 million from the end of June quarter to E189.8 million, which is 17.1 percent higher than the end of the corresponding quarter in 1981.

Reflecting all these movements, the loan to deposit ratio declined 11.7 percentage points to 77.4 percent, 11.4 percentage points lower than a year back, and domestic liquidity rose steeply, particularly during the month of September.

CANNED FRUIT

Both the volume of production and the value of exports are estimated to increase by 5 percent over their 1981 levels to record

17,356 tonnes and E13.3 million respectively in 1982.

In the six months ended June 1982 production was 10,753 tonnes, the comparative figure for the same period last year was 8,200 tonnes. Exports amounted to 8,370 tonnes valued at E6.26 million compared to E6.32 million respectively in the half year to end June 1981.

Though the prices improved during 1981 as a result of increased demand, no significant change in prices can be expected in 1982.

MEAT PROCESSING

Livestock has been exposed to severe drought for more than three quarters of 1982 and this is reported to have resulted in numbers of cattle dying. This development is likely to have adverse effect on cattle supply to the Meat Corporation. In the six months to end June 1982, approximately 14,000 cattle were slaughtered, compared to 13,000 over the same period last year.

Export receipts declined from E2.4 million in the six

months to June 1981 to E1.6 million in January to June 1982.

MINING

During the first six months of 1982, coal production was 52,136 metric tonnes reflecting a decline of approximately 40 percent over the same period in 1981. Sales of coal in January to June 1982 which amounted to 25,310 metric tonnes were valued at E0.7 million.

In the period January to June 1982, asbestos production reached 17,234 metric tonnes, an increase of 2.4 percent over the same period in the previous year. Comparatively sales declined by 29.7 percent to 10,954 metric tonnes in the period January to June 1982.

Asbestos sold was valued at E7.1 million

PRICES

Retail price Index "A" rose by 15.9 percent in the twelve months ending July 1982. The highest price increases were registered in fuel, light and water; transport and communica-

tion; clothing and footwear whose respective increases were 25.3, and 18.9 percent.

Significant increase were also recorded in drinks and tobacco, durables and household goods.

The index for the low income groups in Mbabane and Manzini (Index B) showed an annual increase of approximately 11.0 percent over the twelve months ending July 1982. Prices for clothing and textiles with an annual increase of 20.4 percent showed the most significant increase.

SUGAR•

According to pre-production estimates at the beginning of the 1982/83 season, about 390,791 tonnes of sugar will be produced this year. In the six months to end September 1982 sugar production reached 279,946 metric tonnes, 72% the estimated output. Production for the same period in 1981 amounted to 254,172 tonnes.

SERIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM FACES NATION

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] Unemployment is undoubtedly one of the most serious problems facing the Swazi nation, amid reports that a growing number of companies in the country are being forced to retrench workers because of the recession that is hitting everybody very hard these days.

Apparently there are no easy solutions to this problem which is by no means peculiar to Swaziland.

The Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Swaziland's Luyengo Campus, Professor Glenn Magagula, recently presented a paper on unemployment as it relates to the rural areas and following are some of the points he raised.

"High and chronic unemployment, particularly among the youth and unskilled people living in the rural areas, coupled with a relatively high population growth rate have emerged over the past few years as Swaziland's most pressing economic and social problems," Professor Magagula told a Faculty of Social Sciences "Research in Swaziland" lecture series at Kwaluseni on November 12.

"Though data on unemployment in the rural areas of Swaziland are unavailable, there are strong indications that rural unemployment particularly on Swazi nation land is widespread," Professor Magagula said.

He continued: "Given the annual rate of outflow of the rural labour force seeking for jobs in the urban industrial and mining sectors, and given the amount of unemployment on the Swazi Nation land, one can right postulate that unemployment is a prevalent phenomenon on the Swazi Nation Land.

Strategy

"In early decades of development, employment objectives were often treated as a by-product of economic growth which emphasised industrialisation as a leading sector. It was assumed that an appropriate strategy for development was to allow a constant transference of labour from the rural areas to be absorbed by an ever-expanding urban industrial sector until rural wage equates the value of the marginal product of rural labour.

According to Yotopoulos "No less than three patriarchs in the literature of development Baran, Nurkse and Lewis, who occupy vastly different positions, politically and analytically, among developing economists, argue that industrialisation alone can raise agricultural wages, modernise agriculture and provide employment for labour displaced by machines.

Professor Magagula said this view had been tarnished by recent historical events and cannot be recommended as a panacea for Swaziland's unemployment problems. In fact, he said, the position of Swaziland's employment disequilibrium can partly be attributed to national policies which, in the history of Swaziland's economic development, have tended to ignore provision of adequate employment opportunities in agriculture and in rural areas, in favour of creating severely localized industrial enclaves such as those in the Mbabane/Manzini corridor.

Labour absorption in these industrial enclaves has proven to be extremely limited to cope with the rapidly expanding labour force."

Professor Magagula said various strategies had been proposed for resolving the unemployment problem in Swaziland but immediately conceded that no single strategy could be adopted by Swaziland to solve these problems.

Consequently, Professor Magagula said, policy should give consideration to adopting several interventions at varying degrees of intensity, taking into account the limited resources available.

He said some of the strategies were improving and expanding the rate of domestic and foreign investment.

Unwise

"It has been argued in certain quarters that additional employment opportunities will only come from the expansion of the private sector. While there is validity in the argument that the private sector must continue to expand so as to create employment opportunities, it is unwise to take this assertion at its face value without investigating its feasibility and its capacity to cope with the rapidly deteriorating employment situation in Swaziland.

"Firstly, investment is a function of the availability of local and foreign investible funds. Given the prevailing global economic recession, there is no question that access to and availability of such funds are becoming extremely difficult. On the international front, many investors are consolidating their plants, and donor agencies, whether bilateral or multilateral, are taking a hard look at every penny that they spend.

Locally, the existing industries are shrinking their activities, retrenching workers, becoming more capital intensive, or gradually transferring their operations to other countries.

"Secondly, increased investment is a function of the existence of conditions that are conducive to reducing risk and improving the chances of a higher return

to capital and entrepreneurship. Swaziland has reason to be proud of her political stability and this is one element which investors consider seriously. However, there are other equally serious elements for which Swaziland must compete effectively with neighbouring countries in the region, including South Africa and her so-called development regions (the homelands).

A recent advertisement by the Ciskeian National Development Corporation, for example, highlights the "competition problem which Swaziland is facing. It states that Ciskei 'offer you of the best industrial incentives available anywhere in the world... Among other bonuses, Ciskei invites you to enjoy as little as 3.2% effective interest on loan capital.... This is only but an indication of the extent to which South Africa and its dependencies are willing and also to go in order to attract foreign investment.

Obviously, Swaziland, in the face of such stiff competition, can only throw her hands up in horror as she cannot match such incentives. However, Swaziland must think and act strategically and exploit those conditions in which she has an upper hand to the fullest. Besides her political stability, access to markets in Africa is another element which operates in Swaziland's favour and should be aggressively sold to potential investors.

"...I wish to point out that relationships between the private sector and government are as crucial as the relationships between management and workers. Lately, there has been a spate of statements, either privately or publicly, particularly by members of the private sector which indicate that "all is not well in the court of St. James."

While one would like to muzzle individuals, it must be recognised that the end effect of such statements, even though well intentioned, may be detrimental to the economic and political welfare of the nation. Spokespersons for both the private and public sectors must take a leaf from the instructions of our late King Sobhuza II that there is no problem created by man which cannot be resolved through face-to-face discussions.

"Given the above considerations regarding the climate in the private sector, it is clear that increasing investment in private industries, though absolutely desirable cannot be relied upon as the only strategy for increasing employment opportunities in Swaziland."

Professor Magagula said there was absolutely no question that agriculture was the lifeblood of the nation. Given that fact that the bulk of the population of Swaziland lives in rural areas, and given the fact that even if growth in urban jobs were to reach 4.5% per year, this would only make a slight dent on the total rural and urban labour force, more employment opportunities must be created in agriculture.

The RDA programme, Professor Magagula said, is a recognition of the cardinal importance of improving the welfare of the rural areas through increasing agricultural production.

However, Professor Magagula pointed out, the capacity of the agricultural sector (particularly Swazi nation land) to create enough employment opportunities is extremely restricted. Factors such as the land tenure system, access to credit, availability of Markets and the provision of enough resources to the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives to enable that agency to operate effectively are considerably impediments to increasing agricultural production and to provide adequate opportunities for gainful employment.

"Furthermore, I wish to point out that our conception of the term 'farmer' is misguided. Not all people residing in rural areas are farmers. Consequently, rural development strategies, aimed primarily at agricultural development, cannot contain the growing employment demands of rapidly increasing rural populations. In fact, while agriculture creates employment for some people in the rural areas, it also creates unemployment and poverty for others. It is with this effect in mind that a much bolder and multi-faceted approach to rural development is strongly advocated."

Goal

Professor Magagula ended his address on a warning that equate feasibility with desirability, and this is a disastrous pitfall of the historical debate over the general subject of development."

"In the case of Swaziland because a goal is desirable, must be feasible as well. We have to recognise that our resources are scarce, our needs are enormous and we do not have enough money, time or train manpower for all the important task that need our attention.

The pursuit of the desirable may often by infeasible, wasting the scarce resources is consumes. Conversely, because a certain goal is feasible should not necessary mean that it is desirable as well.

Opting for programmes simply because they appear to be feasible is likely to foreclose the search for other options that could have greater impact in reducing rural poverty, resulting in substantial opportunity costs.

CSO: 3400/392

ECONOMY 'HIT BY LACK OF PLANNING'

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Nov 82 pp 1, 16

[Text]

A LEADING economist has hit out at the inadequate central planning in Swaziland's economy.

Dr. Mike Matsebula, senior lecturer in economics at the University of Swaziland, said this inadequacy in central planning had been responsible for the tendency in the Kingdom's economy to move away from the attainment of government social objectives.

Swaziland's developmental objectives, he said, included higher production growth, higher employment rate, more equitable income distribution and higher self-reliance.

"From rough estimates, it would seem that over the period since independence (1968) there has been a movement away from, rather than towards, the attainment of these objectives," Dr. Matsebula said.

He said from 1968 to 1973, overall production rose by an annual average rate of 12 per cent.

Presenting a paper at a meeting at the Central Bank, he said between 1974 and 1978, production rose by an annual average of 7.1 per cent.

"Current estimates indicate that overall production rose at an annual average rate of 2.2 per cent over 1979-81," said Dr. Matsebula.

"Thus, growth in economy-wide production has tended to decelerate over the post-independence period," he said.

Over 1968-79, Dr. Matsebula said per capita income in the urban sector grew at an annual average rate of 4.5 per cent while in the communally-owned component of agriculture it grew at an annual average rate of 0.2 per cent.

"To the extent that the communally-owned component of agriculture contains over 70 per cent of total population, sectoral income-distribution has tended to become more, rather than less, unequal — notwithstanding the usual conceptual and practical problems surrounding the measurement of per capita income," he said.

Dr. Matsebula, a member of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, said there were numerous reasons why the economy has tended to move away from, the attainment of higher production growth, higher employment rate, more equitable income-distribution and higher self-reliance.

He said: "One of the major reasons is less-than-adequate development or national central planning on the part of the public sector."

Left to itself, he said the economy cannot be expected to move automatically towards the achievement of government social objectives. "This should be obvious to anyone familiar with the literature on 'market failure,' he said.

Dr. Matsebula submitted that social accounting methods provided one avenue for such improvement required in Swaziland's present planning procedures.

These methods, he said hinge on a matrix (known as a social accounting matrix) which portrays the various components of the economy in a comprehensive and integrated form.

He argued that most of the weaknesses of the Kingdom's current planning procedure could be obviated through the application of social accounting methods.

CSO: 3400/392

FARMERS' INDEBTEDNESS TO CDC REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Nov 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

MORE than 260 farmers at Vuvulane Irrigated Farms project are facing a serious financial crisis.

They owe money for running costs to the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC).

Some are able to pay their debts but they get no profits from their sugar cane yields.

The situation is so serious that some have tried to defy the project's regulations by destroying young cane plants and planted either cotton or mealies in its place. Two have been reprimanded for this. They are a Mr. Nkonyane and a Mr. Shabangu.

Another man is said to be planning to cultivate cotton in a field officially allocated for sugar cane. This was said by his employees, but he was not home when a Times investigating team visited his home at the weekend.

An employee known pointed at a newly ploughed but uncultivated field and said the harvested sugar cane would be replaced with cotton.

There is a strong feeling among the farmers that the sugar cane project should be abandoned and the fields allocated for cane used for seasonally cultivating maize and cotton.

"Our small maize and cotton gardens are our only source of survival," said Mrs. Duduzile Nzima.

"This year alone, my husband owes CDC more than £500 for running costs alone. The records are with my husband but the figure is much higher than my estimate. This is after my husband has paid all that he received from the sugar cane yields for the season," she said.

The Nzimas cultivate eight acres of sugar cane and one acre of mealies. The debts are for watering the fields, field tractors, cane cutting labour and certain other equipment provided by CDC. They also have to pay rent for the land.

"CDC tells us that they spent £28 million for the bush-clearing and putting the project into operation. I understand we are also paying for that," the secretary of the farmers co-operative, Mr. Godlisa Maziya said.

"Deductions are being made to recover the £28 million, but we are not shown the books and we

don't know how much has been recovered to date," he said. "They are not prepared to give us a breakdown of the deductions made," he added. He represents the 263 farmers.

"I think the situation can be redeemed by the following:

"The farmers should be given more freedom on the day-to-day running of their own farms and the type of equipment they wish to use.

"There should be an open accounting system in which the farmers will have access to examine the books of accounts."

Mr. Maziya joined the project in 1971 and has been making a profit from his cane fields until recently. "Since these bad times we have been making suggestions but we have been told to keep quiet and take what we are told to take," he said.

Losses

In 1977 four farmers left the project after suffering heavy losses.

This year Mr. Maziya's gross earnings from sugar cane amounted to £6,366.42. He paid CDC £6,189.54 for running costs from the gross earnings. He paid £171.88 for a bank loan account and £5 for bank charges.

"I still owe Barclays Bank £1,000 plus £348.16 interest. Last year I failed to pay anything at all," he said.

Senator Lokhakhi Dlamini is one of the farmers affected. We found him selling pumpkins in Vuvulane.

"I don't have any figures readily available," he said. "But I can tell you I did not get anything from my sugar cane this year." He said he used it all to pay his debts.

On the other hand many of the farmers themselves do not seem serious about farming. Many maize and cane fields are covered in a forest of weeds and this is bound to affect the yields. Some gardens are so dry they are obviously not properly watered when water is in abundance.

When we arrived at the home of one farmers we were told he had gone out to sell fish and mahewu. A young girl told us he did this quite often.

Another development is that the employees of the farmers live in health hazardous hovels and are paid irregular salaries. In some months when the farmers' "do not have money" they are not paid at all.

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

ROC COOPERATION--If the billions of Emalangeni that are pumped into arms producing were to be used for economic development, the world would be a much better place to live in. Although the leaders of these countries that are involved in the arms race publicly condemn the mass production of highly destructive weapons they do not practice what they preach. This was stated by the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla when he met the 20 man delegation from the Republic of China. "We are sadly depressed with the arms race because if the billions of Emalangeni that is pumped into arms production was used for economic development the world would be a much better and safer place to live in," Prince Mabandala told the delegation. "What is painful is that those leaders who publicly condemn the proliferation of dangerous weapons are the very first people to encourage the production of these weapons. The more they talk against the arms race, the more they do it." Prince Mabandala said the Republic of China and Swaziland should increase their cooperation and mutual understanding so that they could continue to make their contributions towards the search for world peace and stability. Although the two countries were separated by long distances they were both committed to the same ideals of creating understanding and social stability throughout the whole world. He recalled that the late His Majesty King Sobhuza II used to warn his people that to ensure peace and stability leaders of any country should ensure that their people had enough food. A hungry man is a dangerous man, the Prime Minister said. It is for this reason that Swaziland is deeply appreciative of the work of the Agricultural Mission of the Republic of China. [Text] [Mbabane the TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Nov 82 p 16]

CSO: 3400/365

OBOTE'S MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 23, 17 Nov 82 pp 5-6

[Text]

There are many who would argue that President Milton Obote might yet turn out to be a better finance minister in charge of the country's economic fortunes than as a president charged with moulding a political regeneration.

When he became president for the second time, Uganda's problems were as clear as they were daunting. At independence in 1962 Uganda had a sound agriculture-based economy whose potential for growth and diversification was considerable. The years immediately after independence had been years of real if not spectacular economic growth. Even the non-agricultural sectors of the economy were promising. Uganda had the most viable economy in East Africa. Then came eight years of Idi Amin. A whole generation of Ugandans lost sight of honesty and justice.

That was Obote's inheritance in December 1980. But he was 'elected' with the help of considerable rigging, which particularly alienated the Baganda, the majority southern tribe which had traditionally provided Uganda with its management class. Without Baganda support, Obote's already difficult task was in jeopardy.

He has since made little or no progress in restoring law and order. In many areas of the country, particularly in the West Nile district in the north of the country and in Buganda in the south, the value of life is as cheap today as it was in the darkest days of Amin's rule. The army remains the biggest threat. Poorly disciplined, largely illiterate and badly paid, it continues to unleash a reign of terror. In rural areas whole communities have been decimated by rampaging soldiers who pillage and loot with enthusiasm.

Obote and his ministers have repeatedly denied the almost endless well-authenticated and eye-witness accounts of these gruesome atrocities. They have accused the international media of a campaign of slander against the government. It is difficult to see what is in it for the international media. But it is clear that unless Obote can discipline the army, all hopes of economic

recovery and the existence of Uganda as a practical national entity will be in question.

The elections in 1980 showed, if nothing else, that Uganda's internal politics were polarizing along tribal lines, with Obote's *Uganda People's Congress* (UPC) the natural home of all the northerners, and Paul Ssemogerere's *Democratic Party* the natural home of the powerful Baganda. It will be recalled that the UPC won in the north but was humiliated in Buganda and that the DP swept the board in Buganda but did not win a single seat in the north.

There are many reasons for this divide: historical, educational, the imbalance of economic development between north and south, and because both Obote and Amin are northerners. The rift has shown no signs of healing. Since most of Uganda's foreign exchange is created by Baganda farmers, the implications of a hardening of the north-south split are obvious. Obote himself wrote in December of last year that coffee was the key to Uganda's immediate future. The politically stubborn Baganda peasant farmers are well aware of that. During the past two years anti-government forces have had significant success in persuading them to withhold their coffee from sale. "Every pound of coffee you sell to the government buys Obote one more gun" is a common slogan. With the army rampaging through villages, the peasants do not need much persuading.

Peasant farmers and coffee apart, Uganda's mainly Baganda professional manpower was decimated in the Amin years. Many of these young, qualified Ugandans remain abroad. It is vital that many of them be enticed back to Uganda, which needs them in schools, hospitals, and as civil servants. However, the downfall of Amin persuaded very few to return. Most preferred to wait and see whether Obote could reintroduce law and order. Yet today there is still a net outflow of Ugandans, many of them refugees who have lost all their property under suspicion of being anti-government guerrillas. In the West Nile district (Amin's homeland) refugees are streaming across the border into Zaire and southern Sudan. Most of them are innocent, having only the misfortune to belong to the Kakwa, Lugbara and Madi tribes, which were in the ascendancy during Amin's reign. The majority of them never benefitted in any way from Amin's rule. Yet they are being butchered now by the same mindless verdict of "guilt by association" that so decimated Obote's Langi people during the Amin era.

In fairness to Obote, his government does face a serious armed threat in both the West Nile district and in Buganda. Any government would feel duty bound to counter such a threat. Given the disarray of the army, Obote's only option is to win gradually the sympathy of the people in these two regions. But so far he has lost the fight for the hearts and minds of both the West Nile

and Buganda. To succeed he will have to abandon the old style of politics that served him so well in the late 1960s. He is too arrogant, not least because there is a widespread feeling in Uganda that it was he himself who provided a springboard from which Amin was able to climb to power and so devastate the country. He should also recognise the fact that his northern power-base lacks the resources needed to revive the economy, and that hence he has to make every effort to conciliate with the Baganda.

During the last two years Obote, in his capacity as finance minister, has shown a surer touch and greater realism on economic matters than on political strategy. As a finance minister he is the most pragmatic Uganda has had since independence. He listens to advice and has never been a dogmatist or purist. In his first term of power from the early '60s to 1971, he veered from being a free-marketeer to a lukewarm proponent of government intervention in vital economic sectors. (Even his moderately expressed views on the role of government in the economies of Third World countries were no more than a palliative to his political idol and mentor, Julius Nyerere).

It was not surprising that when he returned to power, faced with a shattered economy and a worthless currency, he abandoned all pretences to socialist financial and economic purism. On the advice of the IMF and the *World Bank* and in return for badly needed financial aid, he pushed through bold fiscal and economic reforms in mid-1981. Prices of coffee were raised more than five-fold, the tea price was quadrupled, and tobacco prices greatly raised. The shilling was floated, resulting in an almost immediate devaluation of 100%, which in turn brought down the price of many imported basic necessities, such as sugar and salt. Reforms were also introduced to enable Ugandan importers to obtain foreign exchange more easily and equitably. There has been a marked improvement in the availability of these basic consumer goods, with the caveat that prices are still too high for the ordinary Ugandan. (A bottle of beer costs up to 350 shillings. Many workers now earn 600 shilling a month).

These modest economic improvements are unlikely to gather pace in the absence of some political conciliation between north and south. Whether Obote is too entrenched in the northern rut to make this possible, is an open question •

SITUATION WITH NEW CABINET MEMBERS ANALYZED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 23, 17 Nov 82 p 8

[Article: "More Than Musical Chairs"]

[Text]

The appointment of Munongo Mwenda Mairi as interior minister and deputy prime minister is the key to the latest cabinet reshuffle. Munongo established a reputation as a ruthless interior minister for Tshombe in the early 1960s. Since then he has appeared only infrequently in public politics, despite his reputation as one of the more formidable members of the *Mouvement Populaire de la Révolution* central committee. Much of his time has been devoted to his position as a landowner, businessman and leading figure of the Shaba oligarchy, not least through his descent from the Bayeke (Lunda sub-tribe) chieftainship.

He is therefore well-placed to perform at least two important functions for President Mobutu: a) as an arch foe of the Baluba people, who are most likely to form the nucleus of destabilising discontent in Shaba, he can use his new position to clamp down on Shaba whenever necessary. He will also be better placed to preempt military collusion with Baluba and other coup/secessionist plans, and b) he can take some steam out of Nguza Karl I Bond's progress in Brussels (AC Vol 23 No 22). When Nguza (a Lunda related to Tshombe) was prime minister, his southern constituents complained that he did too little for Shaba. The great majority of Lunda will now almost certainly look to Munongo, not Nguza, for hope.

Kengo Wa Dongo, the new prime minister, is unlikely to become significant. As ambassador to Belgium from the end of 1980, he presided over a steady decline in Belgian-Zairian relations. As a mulatto of apparently Belgian-Jewish descent, born in the Libenge district of Equateur province, he is considered to be of the same mould as Seti Yale, Mobutu's loyal and unambitious security chief. It is unlikely that he will be able to improve relations with Belgium. Monongo in the early 1960s preferred British and French mercenaries to Belgian ones, and appears to remain faithful to his prejudices.

The outcome of the recent national assembly elections has meanwhile taken most observers by surprise. It appears that only 60 of the 310 MPs retained their seats, and that some of Mobutu's presumed nominees, including his wife's brother and his father-in-law, failed to be re-elected. While some of the new MPs are old hands of Zairian politics, the extent of the National Assembly's face-lift is probably too great to have been totally engineered by Mobutu's clique. If potentially the Assembly is now less impotent, it may also be less likely to produce, in the short-term, successors to the 13 dissident MPs (AC Vol 23 No 22) ●

CSO: 4300/368

SOUTHERN AFRICAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE HELD IN HARARE

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Nov 82 p 11

[Text]

THE findings of the Women in Southern Africa conference, held in Harare last week, will be sent to the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs for distribution to other Sadcc governments.

The delegates decided on this course of action after realising that the conference had been privately sponsored by the African-American Institute and was not officially organised by Sadcc member states.

Although most delegates held senior positions in

their countries and liberation movements, they were not official representatives and had come as a result of invitations from the AAI.

They were worried about whom to report to and said the involvement of an American organisation might be an obstacle to government recognition.

The AAI representative from New York, Ms Gayla Cook, denied that her organisation had any ulterior motive and said it had offered to finance the conference after women in the region had shown interest in organising themselves to look after their interests.

Comprehensive discussions were held on topics such as: Women in the political economy of Southern Africa; why policy-makers don't take women seriously; how the

law oppresses women; and experiences of women before, during and after the liberation struggles.

The conference aimed at studying the facts of women's lives in the region as well as strategies for change.

The delegates were all influential people in their communities, governments and liberation movements so there was no reason to believe that their personal experiences at the conference would not benefit their countries.

Cde Isabella Nkavedeka, of the Mozambique Women's Organisation, agreed, saying:

"We are sure that the exchange of experiences will avail us a means of strengthening solidarity between our people."

Statistics on 'Idle' Women Misleading, Congress Told

ALTHOUGH women form 51 percent of the country's population, they are just 6 percent of the paid labour force, a deputy secretary in the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Cde Sarah Kachingwe, said yesterday.

Opening a congress on women's participation in trade unions, organised in Harare by the ZCTU and the African-American Labour Centre, she said statements such as "80 percent of Zimbabwe's

women are economically inactive" were misleading.

"This is said in spite of the fact that women work very hard to support their families in the production of food and in the overall care for the children and home."

Most women's work was unpaid and therefore not quantified or given economic value.

On the marginal activity of women in trade unions, she said a working woman who was a wife and mother could find it difficult to involve herself in unionism.

"Until our men are enlightened enough to do their share of the unpaid but basic survival services, it is not fair to say women cannot be bothered to be actively involved in trade unions. The unions should help to educate the men."

The participation of women should be welcomed by male unionists, "so that the labour force's clout is not weakened by division".

Trade unionists should actively encourage women to become members and to hold posts of authority. They should consider the special needs of women in organising their meetings.

The seminar, at the Nedlaw Manpower Training Centre, will last a week and is being attended by about 15 women representing various trade unions in the country.

Zimbabwe Was 'An Inspiration' for Mrs Tutu

THE amount of work done by Zimbabwean women has been a source of inspiration and encouragement for Mrs Leah Tutu, the wife of the outspoken secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

She returned to Johannesburg yesterday after a week's stay in Harare attending the Southern African Women's Conference.

Although she described her first visit to Zimbabwe as being "too short", Mrs Tutu had enough time to observe the "tremendous amount of work made by Zimbabwean women in national development efforts".

This, she said, would inspire her efforts in the running of a project for domestic workers she organises in Johannesburg

to help the plight of these workers.

"There is a double oppression — firstly as workers without rights, and then as black women," she told the Herald in an interview.

Her project aimed at having domestics recognised as workers in their own right who were also entitled to pensions, workmen's compensation, unemployment benefits, salary increments and other rights.

Mrs Tutu said the project had achieved little, except for perhaps creating more awareness about the plight of these workers who were also at the mercy of their employers.

The conference, whose theme was Strategies for Change, had succeeded in creating an awareness that the plight of women was continental — though varying in different aspects.

All Mrs Tutu would say about her husband, was that he was well and still could not travel outside the country since the South African authorities confiscated his passport in April.

WE CAN LEARN FROM CHINESE PRESS, SAYS NDHLOVU

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] An assistant director in the Department of Information, Cde Charles Ndhlovu, has praised journalists in China for the role they played in transforming their society through the media.

He was speaking after returning from a recent visit to China where he was invited to study how that country introduced ideological debate among the people.

Accompanied by the Editor of the Herald, Cde Farayi Munyuki and the director-general of the ZBC, Cde Tirivavi Kangai, Cde Ndhlovu visited news agencies, newspaper offices, broadcasting stations, historical monuments and toured factories, co-operatives and development projects.

"Journalists in China have the proper orientation, are patriotic and know what they write about to communicate effectively with the people," he told the Herald.

Because of their commitment to the development of their country, journalists had promoted the policies of the party and Government

and helped to make China what it is today.

"They have managed to promote revolutionary change in the way they wrote their articles because they had the right ideology and commitment to their nation."

At newspaper offices they visited they found that the editors were top members of the party. This had helped the media to follow the right policies and ideologies for the benefit of the people.

"An editor of one daily newspaper we visited is a central committee member of the party and the director-general of a broadcasting station is a Deputy Minister of Information. This shows why journalists in China have managed to fulfil their national objectives."

Cde Ndhlovu said the All China Journalists' Association was interested in establishing a permanent link with the Union of Zimbabwean Journalists.

They were also interested in having a permanent Zimbabwean correspondent in China since both countries were following the same path to socialism.

"We delivered this message to the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira. It is necessary to exchange professional ideas and communication systems with other socialist countries."

In reply to a question, Cde Ndhlovu said journalists in Zimbabwe had a lot to learn from their Chinese counterparts. They should understand the policies and ideology of the ruling party and the Government to communicate effectively with the people.

On the broadcasting media, Cde Ndhlovu said his delegation was impressed with the way the stations there "used available resources".

CSO: 3400/393

GOVERNMENT LAND RESETTLEMENT PLANS REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Munyaradzi Chenje]

[Text] People buying land in resettlement-designated areas will be moved out, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi, said yesterday.

Interviewed by the Herald in Harare, he said: "The Government has the authority to get the land it requires for resettlement and we won't let any obstacles stand in our way.

"It is to the advantage of those people who want to buy land to check with the Government first. We have also ensured that no Government funds, especially loans from the Agricultural Finance Corporation, will be used to buy farms."

He gave an example of some farmers who had come together to buy land in Mutoko but were told by the Government to move out as the area had been designated for resettlement.

No one could sell land before he gave the Government first option to buy.

During the allocation of land, his ministry ensured that every person given land was in need and was not already employed in urban areas. Each person would be given a permit to stay on the land, he said.

The permit would be checked from time to time to ensure that the land still belonged to the same person and had not been passed on to someone else.

"A settlement officer at each scheme checks the permits to ensure that land is not acquired illegally by people not eligible for resettlement.

"The idea of the redistribution of land is to cater for the redistribution of wealth among all the people. If people already catered for in one form of industry or another also acquire land, then it will be impossible to spread the country's wealth among all the people," said Cde Mahachi.

The problems of unemployment were aggravating resettlement as more and more people wanted land. If more people were employed, the demand for land would be reduced.

Cde Mahachi said employed people who already had land, would not have their land confiscated but lazy farmers would have theirs taken away.

"The development of Zimbabwe's economy depends on agriculture and, if land is not used effectively, the whole economy of the country is going to collapse.

"Socialism does not allow laziness. My ministry is willing to cater for those people who are willing to make a living out of the land."

The Government was buying farms which had been swamped by squatters and was legalising their occupation of the land. The number of squatters was decreasing as resettlement schemes progressed.

About 17 farms in the Chinyika area of Headlands had been "legalised" for squatters to settle.

Those squatters who moved on land once they heard the Government had bought it would be prosecuted. And those who occupied the land unilaterally would be evicted, said the minister.

"There is no more point for people to move in on land unilaterally when my ministry is taking measures to give everyone in need of land something.

Annex

"Those people who annex land adjacent to

their own are, in a sense squatting and will also be evicted. The demand for land is huge and very serious as we have more than the 162 000 people we want to resettle in the next three years," said Cde Mahachi.

He was satisfied with the way the resettlement schemes were progressing, even though they faced a few problems. The land offered to the Government was mostly in very dry regions.

There were also problems of motivating farmers to take up agriculture as an industry.

"We have to battle hard for people to accept agriculture as a form of business."

Co-operatives were now fully accepted by the people. There were 669 different co-operatives registered so far. The ministry was expanding the Department of Co-operative Development to cater for the expansion of the movement in the country.

SELF-HELP, SOCIALISM DISCUSSED AT WORKSHOP

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Nov 82 p 11

[Article by Peta Thornycroft: "Socialism and Self-Help--The Great Debate"]

[Text]

SELF-HELP and self-reliance are the theme of a workshop which started at Ranche House, Harare yesterday. It is the inspiration of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, and is funded by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation through the West German government. All the delegates and panellists are Zimbabwean

ALL roads to development discussed during a day of tough debate at the workshop in Harare led back to the "painful" path towards socialism.

Whether delegates from the floor or on the platform addressed themselves to problems of education, the functions of the district councils, the contribution made by peasants, or the need for planning in conjunction with budgeting, the pendulum of debate swung back to the difficult process of implementing socialism within a capitalist society.

First speaker of the five-day workshop was the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Cde Enos Chikowore.

He said: "In this country, Government accepts the existence of eight provinces, 53 districts. Where

are the provincial and district plans? The system of planning must have an impact on the system of budgeting.

"If there are national plans and provincial and district plans there must be national, provincial and district budgets. How can district councils and urban councils achieve self-reliance when they do not know how much they will receive from ministry so-and-so in terms of grants or loans?"

Earlier in his address he said: "Socialism is built on the ruins of capitalism. Because capitalism does not decay overnight, there is a transition from it to socialism."

"This transition is linked with the decadence of the past, which is unfettered capitalism, and the future, which is socialism. The superstructure created to support the period of unfettered capitalism is different from that which supports socialism."

—academics, district administrators, civil servants and others. The workshop tackles many issues closest to the development of the country, and they are being discussed frankly. The workshop was opened by the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Cde Enos Chikowore, who described the event as of great importance.

It was, however, Cde Nelson Moyo from the University of Zimbabwe, the first panellist, who set the debate into sometimes heated action. He said there were only two roads a society could choose, capitalism or socialism.

Talk about a mixed economy was merely a euphemism.

The road chosen by the Government would be "painful", capitalism was much easier in the short term, but the only possible way ahead for Zimbabwe was for the people — peasants and workers — to control the means of production.

Several people from the floor objected to what they said was his discussion of an ideology that had nothing to do with the nuts and bolts of self-help and self-reliance. One asked whether a "foreign" solution, referring to Cde Moyo's Marxist-Leninist principles,

was the ideal and that perhaps a local, indigenous interpretation of the problems involved was preferable.

"But in Zimbabwe we cannot deny the past," another said. "We are, whether we like it or not, all exposed to foreign ideologies."

The preamble session took up most of the morning. Cde Moyo, and some members from the floor, agreed that it was very much in the interests of the workshop that the social framework of HOW people help themselves should be established.

In the afternoon, after a lunch break during which the debate continued in small groups, Cde Fay Chung, Chief Education Officer (Planning) in the Ministry of Education and Culture, described self-reliance as "using the human resources and the technological levels you have at the time".

It was no good importing sophisticated machinery if there weren't those skilled enough to maintain them.

People needed to be able to control their lives, and provide themselves and their families with the basics — food, clothes and shelter — otherwise they could not claim to be self-reliant.

"Physical well-being includes control of the means of production, such as the land and industries, so that the products of the country directly benefit the masses."

The right kind of education could lead them towards that goal, Cde Chung said, and that didn't mean that the present system, where examinations were the be-all and end-all, was the ideal.

Cde Augustine Nyamatore, Principal Planner in the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, suggested ways of reducing the cost of education to achieve more self-reliance and make education possible for all.

Although the cost of providing new primary schools had been handed over to local authorities, even a city like Harare would be unable to meet the expense involved, he said.

Cde Nyamatore suggested exploring the introduction of an education levy, computed in an equitable way. He spoke about "merit goods" and said education could be considered one of them.

"We produce these merit goods at considerable cost, but offer them at zero price. We choose to open the doors (of education) to ensure that no one will be turned away from the service because of its cost, and then we finance the service with compulsory payments, in this case, an education levy."

He cited as an example of self-reliance the efforts of people in Marondera who had built, through their own labours, the Robert Mugabe School at half of what it would have cost if built by a private contractor.

The depressing news, which again sparked off debate on socialism, was provided by Mr. Rob Davies, from the University of Zimbabwe, who said that his "crude" calculations produced some frightening figures — by 1990, there would be between 4½ and 5 million children in primary school.

At the present estimated Government input of \$178 per pupil, between \$600 and \$1 000 million would be needed.

He had come to no conclusions about self-reliance in education, but questioned whether self-help schemes really reduced the cost of education.

"The labour of the people should be harnessed for the social good," said Cde Chung in reply, rejecting a statement that the provision of free-labour by some sections of the community wasn't necessarily self-help, but exploitation.

Another member of the floor said that at his children's school, he and others had suggested organising parents to reinforce the "teaching structure", thereby using community resources, but that this had been blocked by the Ministry of Education.

"Let us not become like Kenya, where the peasant is bearing the brunt of the cost of education and the ruling classes still have the best options."

For all involved in the first day of the conference, the discussion on self-reliance, self-help hinged on, and always came back to, the debate on socialism. And in some instances there was some self-confessed confusion about the nature of scientific socialism.

FIRST ENTIRELY SOLAR-POWERED HOSPITAL BECOMES OPERATIONAL

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

THE first entirely solar-powered hospital in Southern Africa became operational in Zimbabwe at the weekend.

The "switch on" was performed by the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, in a ceremony at Mary Mount Hospital, north-east of Harare, in the Rushinga district.

The \$100 000 solar plant was installed as part of the programme of French reconstruction aid to Zimbabwe.

Speaking at the ceremony, Cde Makoni said that energy resources should be preserved and developed and not taken for granted.

He said people unconsciously used energy every day without really thinking about it or where it came from.

Thanking the French government, he said the unit would help the hospital maintain medicines at correct temperatures.

"The energy belongs to the people and it must be used for their benefit. It should never be used for the benefit of those in top positions here.

"We must guard this hospital jealously so that the services we now have may last for many years," said Cde Makoni.

"With solar energy, we no longer need to transport electricity to remote areas over many costly kilometres.

"It is now time to ask ourselves whether we will have enough energy for our everyday use," Cde Makoni said.

"We must organise so that we get enough energy for our present and future requirements," he said.

Outlining the policies of his ministry, he said it was developing a national energy policy which would ensure that every part of the country would have one form of energy or another.

"We are trying to determine how many of our people use either petrol, coal, wood, electricity or any other form of energy.

"There will come a time when resources like coal and oil will be exhausted and so we must try to find other means of getting

energy from new and renewable energy resources," he said.

The Ministry of Industry and Energy Development was investigating rivers such as the Mazowe, the Shashi and the Sabi to determine whether they could be harnessed for electricity.

The ministry would soon establish, in all 55 districts, centres where the use of biogas would be demonstrated and developed.

"We are trying to develop woodlands because they are getting fewer and fewer. We want to farm trees just as we do maize," he said.

The French Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Gabriel de Bellescize, said Zimbabwe and France had many things in common in that they wanted to improve the downtrodden, and to further policies to benefit the poor.

Zimbabwe had already taken a lead in the development of renewable and non-polluting energies, but a lot still had to be done.

"You have also perceived the importance of solar energy, especially in rural areas. This is why, when we decided to orientate our aid, we were convinced that solar energy should be an important element in this co-operation."

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DUTCH BUY LOCAL MAIZE FOR ZAMBIA

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Dutch government has bought more than 30 000 tonnes of Zimbabwean maize for Zambia, Holland's Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Abraham Louis Schneiders, said yesterday.

He told the Herald that 33 762 tonnes of maize, worth about \$4.3 million, would be delivered soon to Zambia under the Dutch government's aid programmes to the SADCC and other developing countries.

"This is the third time we have bought similar quantities of Zimbabwean maize. The other recipients of our aid in this form were Mozambique and Tanzania and we hope to continue assisting neighbouring countries in this way."

The Dutch government had pledged about \$15 million for development projects, plus "other forms of aid", to SADCC countries.

"Zimbabwe plays a crucial role in the development of the entire region because of its sound agricultural potential and ability to produce enough food for export," he said in an interview.

Part of the Dutch aid to SADCC countries had been allocated to developing the port of Beira and rebuilding the Pungwe River bridge in Mozambique. The bridge was blown up by the MNR bandits.

Other programmes included the participation by Dutch companies in joint ventures with

local companies, agricultural and technical projects and other development schemes, said Mr Schneiders.

Recently, about 5 000 tonnes of fertiliser, worth about \$127 000, arrived in Zimbabwe under the commodity import programme between the two countries.

"This is part of a consignment of about 15 000 tonnes of fertiliser between two Zimbabwean companies and one Dutch company from the Netherlands government.

"We hope both our countries will benefit from this scheme as well as the entire SADCC region. We have also sent some equipment for recombining powdered milk which was given to this country by the EEC.

"We have also imported large quantities of tobacco, minerals and other items from Zimbabwe."

An agreement for a joint venture between a Zimbabwean engineering company and the largest Dutch engineering firm was signed recently.

"The agreement concluded between Cochrane and VMF-Stork marked the development of trade relations between the two countries.

"Zimbabwe will import vehicle spare parts and kits and most of these items will come through the new venture. This will also include Stork pumps and other items for the whole region."

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AGRICULTURAL GAINS DESPITE DROUGHT RECORDED

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Nov 82 p 11

[Text]

AGRICULTURE became a major pillar in the development of Zimbabwe at independence.

This came about because of the advent of peace, the resolution of the country's basic political problems and the spirit of reconciliation.

These positive trends were summed up in the Agricultural Marketing Authority's latest post-independence Economic Review of the Agricultural Industry in Zimbabwe.

AMA chairman, Mr Paddy Millar, has given the 200-page report to the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman.

Every year the AMA has to report on its activities and the general agricultural scene. The latest report covers the period up to the end of December last year.

It is based mainly on statistics for the agricultural year 1979-80.

The report says: "Although beset by drought conditions, the agricultural industry enjoyed a good year and the remarkable

economic growth which occurred throughout the economy featured in the agricultural sector in the form of higher producer prices and a very large tobacco crop."

But despite the remarkable financial performance there was concern over output.

Although the grain output improved over the previous year (1978-79) and the commercial intake was sufficient to meet domestic needs, stock levels were far from sufficient to maintain a secure food reserve and attractive export outlets to neighbouring states could not be exploited to any extent.

"Indeed with a burgeoning demand for a wide range of foodstuffs, the static production levels in some basic commodities and the decline in the case of beef, were also cause for concern."

The serious mid-season drought during January and early February in the 1979-80 season had severe consequences on the maize

crop. It was also affected by erratic rains.

On the whole, however, there was a phenomenal recovery in the economy in 1980 with the value of agricultural output amounting to \$738 million — 36 percent up on the previous year.

The value of this output rose by 35 percent to reach \$592 million in the large-scale sector and by 43 percent to \$46 million in the communal farming sector.

The total output of food and non-food products in 1980 increased by 16 percent — grains alone by 30 percent — while animal foodstuffs showed a further decline.

The agricultural industry continued to be the major employer, but the number of employees fell for the sixth successive year. Compared with the 335 000 employed in 1979, the number fell by 2.4 percent to 327 000 in 1980.

This contrasted to the 25 percent increase in the total number of employees in practically every sector of the economy.

The report says that with the new minimum wage levels it could be contemplated that future emphasis in farming would be on labour productivity.

"Increased mechanisation in the sector will, to a large extent, run contrary to Government policy and, more importantly, will be largely frustrated through foreign-currency constraints.

"The indications are that employment levels in the large-scale sector of agriculture will continue to decline."

Meanwhile, total earnings in agriculture increased by 8 percent in 1980 — from \$138 million to \$150 million. The report says this increase was meagre compared with the 25 percent increase in all sectors of the economy.

However, this level of increase had to be contrasted with the category of skills. In this respect, agricultural workers were mostly in the unskilled category.

MAIZE MILLERS FACE HUGE LOSSES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

FIVE maize milling firms in Zimbabwe face heavy financial losses following the Government's removal of subsidies for roller meal and for super refined meals as from November 1.

These companies will soon have to make formal announcements to their many shareholders about the financial implications of this action which could involve them all in a total estimated loss of about \$17 million a year at present levels of production.

The Millers' Association which represents the five firms, National Foods, Blue Ribbon, Premier Milling, Triangle Milling and Midlands Milling, is making representations to the Government on the subject.

Their problem is that although the subsidies have been cut or removed for their maize-milling operations, the prices at which they may sell roller meal are controlled and may not be increas-

ed. In effect this means that the companies are being required to bear the costs of maize subsidies to consumers throughout the country.

Mr Keith Watt, president of the Millers' Association, confirmed to a *Gazette* reporter yesterday that the former subsidy of \$98,58 a tonne for roller meal had been cut by \$30 a tonne and was now only \$68,58 per tonne milled.

The similar subsidy of \$98,58 per tonne for super-refined maize meal has been cut entirely. But the millers have been advised that they may not increase their selling prices, said Mr Watt.

Should this position continue for any length of time he said that the maize milling and food manufacturing companies would face inevitable financial collapse. Costs were now out of all proportion to income.

"The Association of Millers has

made a determination that they will continue to operate their mills for as long as possible and to keep the flow of food going," he said.

"Present production levels are running at about 48 000 tonnes a month which will now entail losses."

Mr Watt said that if any one of the milling firms had to close down due to financial problems, it could entail the loss of a number of other products involved in its operations.

He said he did not wish to comment further at this stage as negotiations with Government were still continuing.

Another food spokesman said it was essential for part or all of the maize meal subsidies to be removed. But this cost could not possibly be entirely borne by the millers and consumers would, in the end, have to pay more for the product themselves if milling and food operations were to continue.

CSO: 3400/393

BRIEFS

DEVALUATION BELIEVED 'INEVITABLE'--Speculation on the "inevitability" of a devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar, at present considered much overvalued in relation to other currencies, is stronger than ever in financial circles. Several economists and business executives believe that the dollar will be devalued or realigned by about 20% within the next five or six weeks. But several said this in itself would not be sufficient to help remedy Zimbabwe's present economic problems and that "other measures" would have to be taken in conjunction with devaluation. Reasons given were that the over-valued Zimbabwe dollar was hampering exports and trade abroad at present. Its devaluation would ensure that exports earned more money which was essential in order to pay the wages of workers in this country. Although there might be a tendency towards further inflation as imports essential for production would become more expensive, the spokesman said that other measures could be taken to control that problem. Devaluation would also affect interest and other payments sent abroad. "All I can tell you is that devaluation is essential if the country is to avoid bankruptcy. It has got to happen, together with other measures, in the near future," said an economist. Representatives of the International Monetary Fund, who previously visited Zimbabwe, are believed to have made a return visit recently to discuss financial matters with the Government. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Nov 82 p 1]

TIRE SHORTAGE--Problems caused by a drastic shortage of tyres and tubes, on top of the present fuel cuts, are slowing down Zimbabwe's transport fleet and affecting all sectors of commerce, industry and farming. The shortage is due to heavy cuts in foreign currency quotas for the essential imported raw materials to make or retread tyres. It is particularly affecting certain types of tyres for medium and heavy transport vehicles and tractors. Bus companies, freight and removal companies and earthmoving firms all report shortages of essential tyres and it is believed it is also affecting the Zimbabwe National Army, although it is given priority in tyre supplies. The three tyre companies, Dunlop Zimbabwe, which is linked with the India Tyres Zimbabwe company, and the Goodyear Zimbabwe group, which has an agreement with Dunlop to manufacture tyres under licence for Goodyear, all report a serious shortage. [Excerpt] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Nov 82 p 1]

FERROCHROME BREAKTHROUGH--A world-first development in ferrochrome production--with big potential financial advantages for South Africa--has been announced by Middleburg Steel & Alloys. It is claimed that the breakthrough, in furnace technology, will enable the company to double its capacity in, say, 10 years, at a cost of about only R30 million at today's prices. The company believes that the conventional cost of such an operation could come to over R200 million. Middleburg, part of the Barlows group and one of the leading international producers of ferrochrome, says that its new technology will also boost productivity. South Africa now produces about 35% of world annual demand for ferrochrome. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Nov 82 p 5]

BEITBRIDGE DROUGHT--Bulawayo--If it doesn't rain in the Beitbridge district soon many boreholes may dry up, large numbers of cattle are likely to die and the drought relief scheme will have to be stepped up yet again. The district administrator, Cde Herod Sibanda, said the only areas to have some rain were Siyoka and Machuchuta. "But even these were drizzle and have not made any significant impact." He said the Government was aware of the problem and had concentrated on the need for food. People began getting drought relief food towards the end of May. So far 15 942 adults and 22 335 children had received food. Children also received supplementary food from the Ministry of Health which had already acknowledged that there was malnutrition in the area. Cde Sibanda said that people in the district had so far been given 1 600 bags of maize, 430 of beans, 620 of groundnuts, 60 of kapenta and 40 of salt. The problem facing drought relief was transport. "We are simply not coping. We need four extra heavy vehicles or we will ground all DDF operations." This would lead to laying off many DDF staff. Although he did not have figures of cattle killed by the drought, Cde Sibanda said that they had been seriously hit. The worst affected areas were Siyoka-Dendele and Maramani-Machuchuta. Cattle from these areas had been moved to the Diti-Chipise area. Although the area was hardest hit by the drought, there was grass there because most of the people in the area did not have cattle. They lost theirs during the war. Stock watering points and troughs had been built in the area. Cde Sibanda said that most of the boreholes in the Maramani-Machuchuta area were drying up. Some of the geophysical surveys carried out had been unsuccessful. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Nov 82 p 4]

SOVIET STAFF MOVES--An attractive three-storey modern block of flats, Balgowan, has been bought for \$200 000 by the Soviet Embassy to house its staff in Harare. The property, at the corner of Fife Avenue and Colquhoun Street, near the Harare central park, formerly belonged to Standage Trust Pvt Ltd, a locally-registered property and finance firm. The transfer took place this month on behalf of the Government of the USSR. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Nov 82 p 5]

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